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New Demands by Russia

U.S. Says SALT Stalled on Cruises

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (NYT) — U.S. officials said yesterday that last-minute Soviet proposals calling on the United States to curb new generations of advanced missiles were a key factor behind the failure of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to complete a new arms limitation agreement in Geneva last week.

The officials said that, in the last phase of the three-day session, Mr. Gromyko proposed that a ban be placed on the U.S. deployment of Cruise missiles with multiple warheads and that limits be placed on remotely controlled long-range reconnaissance planes. Officials said the new issues must be resolved before a treaty can be signed.

Both types of craft make use of advanced U.S. computer technology and electronics. According to some officials, Moscow has put a premium in the talks on controlling those areas where the United States has a technological edge.

Although the officials disagreed over what impact the Soviet proposals would have on further efforts to achieve an accord, several said it was still possible to complete a treaty soon.

They said that, with one exception, Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko had been able to agree on long-unresolved issues. These included the sensitive question of whether the new arms treaty, running to 1985, would allow the Soviet Union to



Andrei Gromyko

conceal the information transmitted by their missiles during test flights.

In a compromise, officials said, the Soviet Union has been given the right to encode some flight information, but it has agreed not to allow this practice to impede U.S. monitoring efforts.

According to the officials, the remaining issue is the duration of a short-term protocol limiting Cruise missiles and mobile missile launchers. Washington is said to favor an expiration in early 1982 and Moscow a three-year duration.

However, officials said, Mr. Gromyko raised additional questions that caught the Americans off guard. Some of the demands were said to be new; others were described as issues that had not been raised in the talks for more than a year.

Most of the Soviet proposals, the Americans said, cropped up Saturday morning, 12 hours after a U.S. spokesman had said, "We are close to the end of the road." The fact that Moscow introduced the new issues on the last day led some officials to conclude that the Russians were looking for an excuse to delay an agreement and, in the words of one, "dredged up some minor technical problems to stretch out the talks."

Other officials dispute this view. They say that the Russians, in a last-minute push, were attempting to close off potentially important U.S. arms options. For example,

Delayed by Demonstrations

U.S.-Taiwan Talks Start on Ties

TAIPEI, Dec. 28 (AP) — U.S. and Chinese nationalist negotiators failed today to reach agreement for continued Taipei-Washington contacts as talks that were delayed by anti-U.S. riots.

While the negotiators met under heavy guard in a hotel, the demonstrations continued for the second day in downtown Taipei. Hundreds of protesters, mostly students, paraded with nationalist flags and banners denouncing President Carter's decision to establish ties with Peking.

A taxi driver screaming for revenge set himself afire outside the Foreign Ministry. Witnesses said the driver locked himself in his cab,

doused himself with gasoline and then lit it, shouting, "Long live the Republic of China."

Bystanders pulled him from the taxi and doused the flames. The cabbie was taken to a hospital where he was reported in poor condition.

The U.S. negotiators had been greeted yesterday by thousands of angry demonstrators screaming "Down with Carter," "Sellout," and hurling rocks, eggs and oranges at the U.S. motorcade.

Diplomatic sources said the two sides made their stands known in a three-hour first session today but there were fears the talks may end in a deadlock.

The negotiations are to work out a framework under which the two countries will be able to continue their relations after the United States switches its diplomatic recognition to Peking.

Charles King, information director of the Foreign Ministry, told reporters after the meeting at the suburban Grand Hotel that the two sides held "serious discussions" in "a solemn atmosphere." Mr. King is a Nationalist delegate to the meeting.

Another Nationalist delegate, James Soong, deputy director-general of the Information Office, said the two sides now understood each other's positions and views on the problems.

Neither Mr. King nor Mr. Soong would say whether any agreement had been reached.

Peking Plans U.S. Anthology

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (AP) — An anthology of short stories by more than 20 American writers including Theodore Dreiser, Ernest Hemingway, Washington Irving, Jack London and Mark Twain has been published in Peking, the Chinese news agency reported today.

Also included, the agency said, was work by Nathaniel Hawthorne describing "the American people's courageous struggle for national independence and liberation during their revolutionary war 200 years ago."

Despite Drownings, Illness on Boats

Asian Ports Bar Thousands of Refugees

HONG KONG, Dec. 28 (UPI) — Hong Kong, the Philippines and Taiwan today refused to allow boats carrying a reported total of more than 5,000 Vietnamese refugees to land on their shores despite more than 200 drownings at sea and tales of wretched living conditions.

Many of the refugees were of Chinese origin and had worked for U.S. companies or served as soldiers during the Vietnam war. Others were merchants whose property had been confiscated.

Hong Kong officials said a Taiwan-owned freighter within a few meters of colonial waters — on which approximately 2,700 refugees were held — was not our responsibility.

In Manila, a ship carrying about 300 Vietnamese was refused permission to discharge its passengers because the Philippine refugees camps already are overflowing.

Taiwan said it would not accept refugees from either vessel could they head there.

The refugees aboard the 2,740-ton Panamanian-registered Huey Hong say they will not allow the

ship to head for its next port of call in southern Taiwan and will sit in Hong Kong's waters until they are allowed to land.

"We will not allow [the captain] to go to Taiwan," a spokesman said. "He has no choice but to obey." The refugees are unarmed.

The Hong Kong secretary for security, Louis Davies, said: "The government's stand remains that in accordance with agreements accepted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the

20,000 Are Foodless In Sumatra Floods

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Dec. 28 (AP) — Floods on the Indonesian island of Sumatra have left more than 20,000 persons in urgent need of food and other assistance, local officials said today.

The floods, which have cut roads and bridges in Jambi province, have inundated Jambi City's markets and threaten the headquarters of the port authority. Government agencies have organized delivery of emergency supplies to the stricken areas.

Shen Dah Shing, 35, the ship's skipper, was quoted as saying the Tung An left Bangkok Dec. 2 with a cargo of cattle feed and developed engine trouble in international water off the coast of southern Vietnam.

Four days later the skipper said a fishing boat with about 700 refugees aboard sank near his immobile ship, drowning about 230 of its passengers.

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Strikes Spread Throughout Iran As Violence in Capital Continues Tehran Nearing Chaos

By Thomas Kent

TEHRAN, Dec. 28 (AP) — Months of strikes and civil disorder have brought this city close to chaos. Transportation is breaking down, the banking system is near collapse and there is anarchy in the streets for hours every day.

Because schools have closed, children wander through the city, sometimes getting caught in riots. Prices have soared and those shops not yet closed by strikes may soon run out of goods because of transportation snarls.

The decline has been particularly rapid in the last week. While Tehran's 4.5 million citizens could live a somewhat normal life a week ago by avoiding riot areas and shutting themselves in their homes after the nightly 9 p.m. curfew, the effects of the last week's disruptions across the country are now spreading everywhere.

By John Vinocur

TEHRAN, Dec. 28 (NYT) — Opponents of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi today consolidated strikes in all sectors of the Iranian economy, attempting to bring down the monarchy by disrupting every aspect of national life.

The central banks closed, stores failed to open, the state airline suspended operations and oil refineries stopped production. Tens of thousands of Iranians waited hours to fill jerry cans with rationed heating oil, sometimes fighting with soldiers and among themselves, and cars that had run out of gasoline were abandoned on the streets.

Shooting and demonstrations continued in the capital, although at a lower level than during the daylong clashes yesterday. Protesters in the streets were reported to have told each other that "the big push is on." A qualified Western diplomat said the phrase "the big push" had become a refrain among opposition political groups and the followers of Islamic activists, who have formed the spearhead of the two-month-old drive to bring down the imperial house.



Demonstrators in Tehran use discarded Christmas trees to set alight an overturned army jeep.



Fires raged in the middle of a street in center of Tehran yesterday as rioters continued to disrupt the city. Many motorists drive with headlights on to show sympathy with anti-shah protesters.

Oil-field strikes have cut gasoline supplies to a trickle, and public bus service stopped yesterday. Motorists in need of gasoline and citizens who rely on kerosene for cooking and heating must spend hours every day in line for rationed supplies.

Many banks closed today, blaming a shortage of cash and the inability of their employees to get to work because of the bus stoppage. The banks have been of little help to their customers for days, however, because many have not had the cash to pay their depositors.

Waiting for Troops

The bank closings are expected to cripple businesses even further, because most offices pay bills by direct transfers between bank accounts.

Traffic in Tehran, always frustrating, has often been forced to a standstill in downtown areas. A favorite tactic of demonstrators is to block intersections until troops battle with them.

Demonstrators slip sheets of paper with anti-shah slogans under the windshield wipers of automobiles. After getting out of traffic jams, drivers scramble to crumple up the signs and throw them in the street, for fear of harassment or arrest by police and troops.

Frightened by mobs and soldiers, and exasperated by traffic tie-ups, some motorists avoid driving downtown, thus reducing business even more. The city's traffic police have almost disappeared, and stoplights and one-way street signs are widely ignored.

Money at Home

Storekeepers have raised prices dramatically. Eggs, once 3 rials (4 U.S. cents) apiece, have tripled in price this month. A can of instant coffee jumped from \$3.85 to \$5.44 in the same period. Taxi drivers demand \$14 for a ride downtown from the airport, compared with \$6 last week.

The price of bread, meat and sugar is controlled by the government. But the state radio warned of

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But many people tried hard to conserve their normal lives. The Nepalese Embassy gave a luncheon reception at a large hotel, children in Zorro capes and swords chased each other on the streets, and the song "Mashallah" by a German pop group, moved up to No. 24 on the Radio Tehran Hit Parade.

Official Reasoning

A test of wills had developed around the shah's apparent reasoning that the shortages growing out of the developing general strike could be turned around to work against the opposition movement behind it. A spokesman for the imperial court told a reporter, "We've already heard that people are reacting against the shortages in gasoline and heating oil. They've said they're disgusted by being made to suffer by people with political motives."

But the National Front, the organization that groups the main opposition factions, said employees in the oil fields, banks and government ministries signed pledges to continue refusing to work until the shah leaves Iran.

The most sensitive area among the shutdowns was the oil sector. Rationing began at dawn and by midday lines of up to 200 cars, each waiting three to four hours, formed at gas stations. Soldiers armed with submachine guns enforced a 20-liter limit per customer.

Crowds with blue, yellow and plastic jerry cans mobbed stores at which kerosene and heating oil are sold, and a diplomatic informant said there was rioting in two depots in the north of the capital. He estimated that there were supplies in Tehran for two or three days.

Oil Production

The state radio said oil production was a standstill, a statement described by the National Front as an attempt to panic the population. The front said oil workers were producing about 300,000 barrels, enough to supply limited basic needs, but that the martial-law authorities were withholding it from sale.

An industry source confirmed that crude-oil production went ahead this morning at a daily rate of between 300,000 and 400,000 barrels, but said the amount produced and the discussion about it were academic because all export and refining facilities were shut.

More cars and vehicles were burned in Tehran and troops fired on crowds, killing several persons, according to the National Front. The group reported two deaths by army bullets in the oil center of Ahwaz, and two more in the south.

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State Funeral Takes Place Today

Millions Mourn Algeria's Boumedienne

ALGIERS, Dec. 28 — More than 2 million Algerians massed today outside the building where President Houari Boumedienne's body lay in state, as the country began a 40-day mourning period.

Chanting "Allah Akbar" (God is great), people jammed windows and balconies when the body was moved to the Grand Salon of Officers at the Palace of the People. Authorities moved police reinforcements into the capital today to guard against disorderly outbursts of grief during tomorrow's state funeral.

A huge crowd gathered as officials paid their last respects. Many businessmen locked their doors and joined mourning processions. Flags flew at half-mast and verses of the Koran were read at mosques around the country.

The government set the funeral for tomorrow afternoon in Algiers' Martyrs Square, and burial in El Alia cemetery on the heights overlooking the capital.

Col. Boumedienne died of a rare blood disease yesterday after lying in a coma on life-support systems for 40 days. World leaders sent their condolences, and the Soviet Union's Communist Party newspaper Pravda said that Moscow would remain Algeria's "reliable and loyal friend."

The National Assembly named its leader, Rabah Bitat, as interim president for up to 45 days. He declared that Algeria remained committed to "the irreversible course of socialism, national independence, economic progress and justice."

Col. Boumedienne, who seized power in a bloodless coup 13 years ago, did not name a successor. The eight-member Council of the Revolution is expected to name a new leader soon.

The new leadership is expected to be faced with growing discontent with Col. Boumedienne's "socialist revolution," widely blamed for food and other shortages. Algeria exported agricultural products dur-

ing French rule, but now imports much of its food.

The Council has four factions. Ahmed Bencherif, 41, a large landowner, leads an almost-conservative faction opposed to socialist experiments. Mohammed Salah Yahiaoui, 46, heads the National Liberation Front, Algeria's only political party. A favorite of the Soviet Union, he advocates more socialism.

Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika, 43, was regarded as Col. Boumedienne's most faithful companion. Diplomats who know him say that he was loyal but has said privately that it is time to tone down the "socialist revolution."

Col. Bendjedid Chadli, 49, chief of staff of the 90,000-man army, is a moderate said to have no personal leadership ambitions. But no president could be named over his veto, and he could emerge as a compromise candidate.

Several heads of state and high-ranking officials, particularly from Arab and developing countries, will assemble here tomorrow for the state funeral. Syrian President Hafez al-Assad has said that he would attend, and Presidents Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus and Seyni Kountche of Niger are among other heads of state expected.

Premiers were to include Salim al-Hoss of Lebanon, Hedi Nouria of Tunisia and Pedro Pires of Cape Verde. Romania has sent Vice President Emil Bodnarus. Yugoslavia is to be represented by Vice President Fadil Hodza, and Iraq by Vice President Taha Mohamed Marouf.

Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba has sent his son, Habib Bourguiba Jr. Turkey is to be represented by Deputy Premier Faruk Sukran. Foreign ministers expected are Jean Francois-Poncet of France, David Owen of Britain, Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, Henri Simonet of Belgium, Simon Ake of the Ivory Coast, Mamour Vallyali of Kenya, and Montanar Ndiaye of Senegal.

The United States is sending Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, and Canada its postmaster general, Gilles Lamontagne.

To Solve Mideast Treaty Impasse

U.S. Said to Consider February Summit

TEL AVIV, Dec. 28 (UPI) — Officials of the Carter administration are considering another three-way summit meeting in February to solve the impasse in the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations, an Israeli newspaper said today.

Diplomatic sources said they did not expect U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to return to the Middle East in the near future. They said they thought only another summit could bridge the differences between Egypt and Israel.

Quoting a source close to the White House, the Dava newspaper said the United States was considering the summit as a possibility if last weekend's meeting in Brussels between U.S., Egyptian and Israeli officials does not lead to a resumption of the peace talks.

Meanwhile, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said at a meeting of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil had told him in Brussels that Egypt would not join Syria if it initiated an attack on Israel, another newspaper reported.

The Israeli Foreign Ministry refused to confirm or deny the re-

port because it was based on a leak from the closed meeting. But such a promise could have an effect on the dispute over Article 6 of the draft peace treaty, which gives the pact priority over Egypt's defense commitments to its Arab allies.

There was also no official reaction today to a statement by Egypt's acting foreign minister, Boutros Ghali, that a "new battle" would start between Egypt and Israel after the signing of the Peace treaty because Egypt wants a Palestinian state and Israel does not.

Sakharov's Wife Given Exit Visa

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (AP) — Dissident Andrei Sakharov said today that his wife has been granted an exit visa for medical care in Italy, following more than 10 months of delays and just six days before the Nobel Peace Prize winner had threatened to begin a hunger strike.

His wife, Yelena Bonner, an active member of the Helsinki human rights group, has been in Italy twice for operations to correct glaucoma in her left eye. She had been to her doctor to return for more work.

U.S. Deficit Yearly Record But Narrowing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (UPI) — The U.S. trade deficit narrowed to \$1.95 billion during November from \$2.13 billion the previous month, the Commerce Department reported today, despite fears that an oil-buying surge prior to the OPEC price rise would widen the gap.

However, the data pushed the 1978 total deficit to a new yearly record and the department also reported that the index of leading economic indicators, which tends to foreshadow economic trends, declined in the month.

See story Page 7.



Taipei taxi driver Chiao Shao-ying, 40, is held by passersby after they pulled him out of his burning cab yesterday. Mr. Chiao doused himself with gasoline and struck a match to it, shouting "Long live China," in a protest at U.S. recognition of Peking. Officials said he was badly burned.

U.S.-Taiwan Talks Begin on Relations

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time considered pulling back the high-level mission led by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher after the motorcade was mobbed by more than 10,000 demonstrators last night.

Twice that many people gathered in front of the Foreign Ministry today to continue the protests.

State Dept. Says Carter Can Terminate Treaty

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP) — The State Department says that President Carter has the right, acting alone, to terminate the U.S. defense treaty with Taiwan.

The Senate's role in giving advice

and consent to the making of the treaty is fulfilled when the treaty is made, said an internal memorandum prepared by Herbert Hansell, the department's legal adviser.

Thereafter, execution and performance of its terms, including those relating to duration or termination, are delegated by the Constitution to the chief executive.

The nine-page memorandum and a 35-page historical record, prepared by Mr. Hansell and his staff for Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, will be distributed among members of Congress to support Mr. Carter's decision to terminate the 1954 treaty on Jan. 1.

The Carter action, which Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., and 14 congressional colleagues challenged

last Friday in a U.S. District Court suit, is a precondition for normalizing U.S. relations with China on New Year's Day.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Vance are the defendants named in the suit.

The administration is preparing to respond to the suit, both along the historical lines set forth in the Hansell memorandum and by seeking the court to dismiss the case as a nonjudicial, political dispute.

A principal argument of the congressional group is that the Senate and the president are partners in the treaty-making process. The logical and natural consequence, the suit said, is that the Senate share the power of terminating the defense pact.

The State Department memorandum flatly rejected that argument, however.

Beginning with President James Madison's annulment of a commercial treaty in 1815 with the Netherlands, the department cited Presidents William McKinley, Woodrow Wilson, Calvin Coolidge, Franklin Roosevelt, Dwight Eisenhower, John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson as all taking actions similar to the one taken by Mr. Carter.

But the department acknowledged that the Constitution does not specifically address the question of treaty termination.

Strikes Spreading in Iran As Turbulence Continues

(Continued from Page 1)

ern city of Shiraz, where a firebomb was thrown at the building of the Iranian-American Society.

It was thought the capital could come to a complete standstill Saturday, the day after the Muslim sabbath, when Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the exiled Islamic leader, has called for a day of mourning.

The situation, according to a Western diplomat, seemed to have created vague signs that some generals were becoming weary of the daily battling with the crowds, which the palace insists are Communist-inspired. The diplomat said an unnamed general was reported to have told the shah that some kind of decisive action would have to be taken in the next few days.

Speculation on the shah's psychology centered around the idea that he thought that by giving the population a deep draft of chaos, it might realize that he was the only source of order in Iran.

Political efforts to end the crisis seem stalled. The Islamic activists, the National Front, and a group called the Union for Liberty, which includes members of the present parliament, all are demanding the shah's departure.

The only initiative that would involve his staying on is one that the shah has assigned to Gholam Hossein Sadighi, 71, a former interior minister. The shah has asked him to form a new government that would eventually lead to elections next summer, but Mr. Sadighi appears to have difficulties putting together his cabinet list.

The majority of informed Iranians appear to expect that the shah is most likely to be replaced by military men, either the current senior generals or younger officers.

A diplomat said, however, that the shah "has muddled through in other difficult situations" and that his fall from power could not be predicted with any certainty.

Tanks Attack in Ghazvin
TEHRAN, Dec. 28 (UPI) — Tank-borne troops today attacked an estimated 600 anti-shah demonstrators in the industrial city of Ghazvin, shot up a university hospital in a southern oil town and fought with protesters in Tehran.

Season's greetings from

where the first event of 1979 will be the opening of the Merit European Backgammon Championship on the 5-6 and 7th January.

General Manager
ANDRÉ SONIER
Tel 723 54 00 Telex 290776

Chinese Attack Radicals

Province Posters Call Meetings of Protest

By Fox Butterfield

HANGCHOW, China, Dec. 28 (NYT) — Wall posters have been put up in this ancient lakeside city calling for unofficially organized mass meetings this week to discuss democracy in China, political persecution and the current local situation.

The call for the privately sponsored gatherings is highly unusual in China, where political activity is normally under the firm leadership of the Communist Party. A middle-aged man reading one of the posters here on Tuesday remarked that the meetings could be held only if the government approved.

A large yellow poster was signed by a person who identified himself as "someone who suffered greatly in Chekiang," the province of which Hangchow is the capital.

The posters calling for the meetings are only a few of dozens of broadsides that are pasted on walls around the city, which was the capital of the southern Sung dynasty from 1127 to 1279. The appearance of the posters here indicates the word of the poster writing and the word of the poster writing and the word of the poster writing.

Another poster here was entitled: "We demand the right to live as human beings." It said that Chinese should be guaranteed "three meals a day," and "when it comes time for marriage at 30, a small room with a bed." The latter demand appeared to be a reference to the shortage of urban housing, that has forced many Chinese to postpone marriage or live with their parents in overcrowded conditions.

The poster also said that Chinese should have a "social life other than meetings," a criticism of the Communists' time-consuming penchant for calling meetings on virtually any subject.

The poster said that the people should have "more readable novels" and "a better education for the next generation." It was signed by a group of "young people born before liberation," that is, before 1949.

A series of questions were raised in a poster consisting of six large sheets of white paper. It was surrounded by a crowd of more than 500 people. "Chairman Mao is our leader, but after all, didn't he have his faults?" the poster asked. "Didn't his instructions have their mistakes?"

It was signed by name, an act

that an onlooker said was "very courageous." Another bystander summed up: "All this shows that China has democracy. Only in China can people say such things."

Nearly a number of other posters scrawled on pink, white or yellow paper. Some were pasted one above the other up to 12 feet high. Some of the posters consisted of only one tiny sheet, others consumed as many as eight large pieces of paper, and dealt with dozens of items.

Some people passing by on their way to or from work stopped to read the broadsides. Others walked by without bothering to look up. Most who read did so in silence, occasionally exchanging a word or two with a friend.

No one made any effort to tear down the posters, although some of the sheets criticized local officials, by name as followers of China's disgraced radicals, the "Gang of Four."

A few of the posters related personal complaints and problems. One said that the author had an exemplary political background, with three brothers in the army, but was being unjustly persecuted by officials. "Out of 360 merits," it said, "I failed to learn one thing well: how to brownnose. I dare not speak the truth."

Therefore, the writer contended, an enemy at the Hangchow Normal Institute, where he formerly taught history, had "made me lose my mind and my privilege to work." This had happened, the writer said, after the school official charged him with being a follower of the radicals.

The posters calling for the public meetings set the times at 1 p.m. today and 9 a.m. tomorrow at the Hangchow People's Meeting Hall. Reporters from the local branch of the Chinese news agency "are invited to attend," some of the posters said.

Youths Demonstrate

PEKING, Dec. 28 (Reuters) — A group of youths from southern China unfurled a banner in the center of Peking yesterday demanding a meeting with senior leaders so that they could present their grievances about life on a state farm.

The 28 youths said that they would not leave the snow-covered Tiananmen Square until they met Hua Kuo-feng, the Communist Party chairman, or Mr. Teng or their representatives.

In Communist Cambodia's Ideology

Angkor Wat Given New Symbolic Role

(This is the third article in a series by Elizabeth Becker, who was the Washington Post's correspondent in Phnom Penh in 1973 and 1974. She recently became one of two U.S. journalists allowed to revisit Cambodia for the first time since the Communist victory in 1975.)

By Elizabeth Becker

ANGKOR, Cambodia (WP) — The early morning dew mingled with smoke from cooking fires, and hung like a fog over the jungle floor as our car approached the ancient ruins surrounding Angkor Wat, the 12th century temple.

I was especially eager to view the monuments because of widespread reports that they had been carelessly — perhaps even systematically — destroyed by the Communists who won control of Cambodia in 1975.

Beyond that, I had been looking forward to finally walking through Angkor Wat, the largest standing religious building in the world. "On my last visit to this part of Cambodia during the days of the Lon Nol government in 1973, the area around Angkor already had been in the hands of the Communist Khmer Rouge for three years.

Earlier Glimpse
I got my only glimpse of the temple on that trip by climbing a rocky staircase to the roof of the Grand Hotel in Siem Reap, where I peered at Angkor Wat's 34 towers through binoculars.

This time, however, the Cambodian government gave our party — British scholar Malcolm Caldwell, Richard Dudman of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and myself — the better part of two days to view some of the monuments scattered over 60 square miles around Angkor Wat. [Mr. Caldwell was later assassinated in Phnom Penh.]

It certainly appeared that there had been no major damage — either from the war, or vandals — to the ancient complex.

But the droppings of animals, water seeping into foundations, and the white and green fungi growing on stonework seemed to pose a potentially serious threat to Angkor Wat's future.

Bernard-Philippe Groslier, former curator of the Angkor conservatory who headed a French-Cambodian team that had restored many of the monuments before the expanding war forced it to halt in 1973, had told me the monuments required constant maintenance in the humid jungle climate. But the Cambodian experts trained to care for the monuments were nowhere to be seen.

Fields of Expertise
When I asked why, our guide said that intellectually — unless they were dedicated to the goals of the Cambodian revolution — were not necessarily employed in their fields of expertise.

But what about the signs of deterioration, the ant hills I saw stuck to bas-reliefs, and the piles of bat dung that are eating away at the monument.

"We have not enough man power to take care and maintain these monuments precisely," he conceded. "But no one loves Angkor better than our own people."

I was to hear Angkor spoken of in similar terms of reverence many times during my visit, and I believe this offers a clue to the intensely nationalistic ideology of the men who rule Cambodia today.

Unlike most Communist countries, where the faces of leaders stare down from the wall of virtually every building, I cannot recall seeing a single photograph of the leaders of Democratic Kampuchea, as they call it, during my two-week stay.

"We do not want a personality cult," an official said.

Political Message
Instead, watercolor, oil-paintings and photographs of Angkor adorn the halls of almost every building, and it began to appear it was more political message than art.

This apparent use of Angkor as a symbol of the revolution seems to be part of an effort by the new rulers to stress the heritage and identity of a people who until 1953 had been virtually continuously under French, Thai or Vietnamese domination since the 14th century.

After returning from a climb up one of Angkor's towers, we sat sipping coconut juice in a courtyard and Ok Sakun, a Foreign Ministry official long believed to have been purged, apologized for his shallow knowledge of the Angkor history and its meaning.

"When we were children, the French told us that the Brahmins of India were responsible for these monuments — that they were not ours," he explained. "To hear them, the temples appeared as if by magic."

He was not the only intellectual I met who initiated a discussion of Cambodia's long-buried heritage.

Radical Education
Thiouna Mumm, co-director of the country's main technical institute, abruptly brought up the subject one day while lecturing us on the radical education policies of the new government.

"Our civilization is 8,800 years old, and we have a tradition of being independent, sovereign and self-reliant," he said.

"I would like to stress to you that the civilization of Angkor is not its architecture, not its engineering or its irrigation," he declared. "In our revolution also, we have copied no one, and no one can say we have." Thiouna Prasith, Cambodian Foreign Ministry official in charge of Asian affairs, agreed that the

Communist government has made Angkor Wat a symbol.

On April 17, 1975, the day of the Communist victory, we gave our people the honor and dignity they had lost for many centuries," he said. "Since the Angkor empire, it was lost. Now that we have secured it, we are determined to keep it."

Although many may quarrel with this historical interpretation, it appears to be the driving force behind a cult of heritage in the new Cambodia.

The government has also made visits to Angkor Wat a major part of its political re-education program.

One of the questions that I regularly asked Cambodians I met during our journey was how often they left their village cooperatives, and where they were allowed to go. The only trips they ever mentioned were to Angkor, or to Phnom Penh to visit the National Museum.

"They must know their culture," an official said. "We reopened the National Museum two months ago for the same reason."

As in many other areas, the new Communist leaders appear to be carrying homage to Angkor to something of an extreme.

While I was walking through the Banteay Srei, a small salmon-colored monument at Angkor, I noticed Cambodian guards letting young women poke their fingers into the filigreed lintels covering the doorways.

As I watched fingers trace the shapes of statues with their hands one knocked a figure over in the process.

Guided Tours
"Is that wise?" I asked a guide, recalling how French experts fretted over similar abuse during my visit in 1973. "It belongs to them," he replied.

But the new government does not intend to continue its policy of the past three years of allowing only foreign diplomats and special guests to visit Angkor.

A group of 40 Thai tourist agents and a handful of foreign journalists were allowed a brief visit to Angkor as a dry run of new one-day tours that will be operated from Thailand beginning New Year's Day.

I was told that thousands of tourists had already signed up for the \$225 side trip from Bangkok to Siem Reap.

By reopening Angkor to tourism, the new Communist leaders are bringing back a reminder of an era now past.

It seems unlikely, however, that the new Cambodia will ever resemble the old in most other ways.

Tyrrhenian Sea Quake

UPPSALA, Sweden, Dec. 28 (AP) — The Seismological Institute of Uppsala yesterday registered an earthquake in the Tyrrhenian Sea, northwest of Sicily.



Vietnamese "boat people" waiting yesterday on the deck of the freighter Tug An off Manila. The approximately 2,300 refugees aboard have been refused entry by the Philippines.

Asian Ports Bar Thousands of Refugees

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to make for this year, the Canadian High Commission (embassy) said today.

A statement said the new quota would increase the number from 70 to 200 families monthly. The commission said that Canada also would make special financial contributions in the new year to Thailand, Malaysia and other Southeast Asian countries sheltering large numbers of the refugees.

Valued at Up to \$3 Million

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (NYT) — Three paintings by Paul Cezanne, the 19th-century French master, were discovered missing yesterday from the Art Institute of Chicago.

Institute officials estimated that the total value of the paintings, which were removed from their frames in a locked storage area, was \$2.5 million to \$3 million.

The missing paintings were identified as "Madame Cezanne in a Yellow Armchair," circa 1893-95, "Apples on a Tablecloth," 1886-90, and "House on the River," 1885-90. "We are deeply distressed by this terrible event," said Laurence Chalmers Jr., president of the Art Institute. "Cezanne is one of the most important painters in the history of art. If the paintings are not recovered, it will be a tragic loss."

Patrice Marandel, a museum curator, said the theft of the Cezanne was one of the largest in art history. Noting that the paintings were extremely fragile, he warned the thief or thieves that they were "oil paintings on canvas and should not be left outside in the freezing weather."

Mr. Marandel said that all the Cezanne works in storage were from the artist's post-impressionist period.

He said the portrait of Madame Cezanne, which other officials described as the most valuable of the missing paintings, was "part of a series of portraits of his wife and a magnificent example of Cezanne as a portraitist."

Mr. Marandel said that a number of other paintings of comparable value, including several Gauguins and Toulouse-Lautrecs, had been left untouched.

The paintings had been in storage for a month and a half while new walls were being put up in a renovation project. Larry Termolen, the museum's public relations director, said, and the area had not been checked for several weeks.

The discovery of the loss was made before noon yesterday, he said.

Tehran: City Near Chaos

(Continued from Page 1)

possible bread shortages if fuel cutbacks affect bakeries.

Those Tehran workers who are not on strike are still being paid, but their salaries depend on how much cash employers have stashed away. Almost everyone is keeping his money at home.

City garbage collections were scheduled to end tonight. The water system still works, and electricity is usually available, except for daily blackouts that can last up to several hours. The telephone service is deteriorating with long-distance calls becoming particularly difficult.

Many Tehran citizens with the money to do so have sent their children out of the country, or have decided to take foreign vacations themselves.

About the only good news for those who dare remain in the city is that apartment rents have fallen by 20 to 40 percent since the riots began.

Naples Opera Shut By Cutoff of Funds

NAPLES, Dec. 28 (UPI) — The celebrated San Carlo opera house remained shut again yesterday after political bickering canceled the theater's opening night for the first time in its 241-year history.

In a dispute between Communist and Socialist deputies on the Naples City Council, the latter said they would not approve funding for San Carlo until the council agreed on a new board for the opera house. The funding cutoff left San Carlo without singers and props.

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Ty

Effectiveness Questioned

Carter to Limit Sharply Civil Defense Spending

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (NYT) — President Carter has decided to limit sharply spending on civil defense programs amid growing skepticism about the effectiveness of civil defense and what path, if any, to take to protect the population against nuclear attack.

Administration officials confirmed yesterday that Mr. Carter decided to allot only \$115 million to civil defense and that the figure might drop further in the next few days after the president meets with Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

Although Mr. Carter's figure is about \$20 million more than was spent on civil defense last year, Mr. Brown had sought at least \$145 million in the new budget.

The officials said that Mr. Carter is uncommitted on civil defense, and the money sought by him is largely designed to analyze various civil defense options. "Nobody is talking about a big program at all," a defense official said.

Another administration official said: "There's a lot of skepticism about civil defense, and the point is to take a modest amount of money and undertake an analysis of what's going on and go very slowly before any change in emphasis."

Earlier Report

Mr. Carter's decision follows reports last month that he had approved a new program for bolstering the nation's civil defense against nuclear attack — a plan that called for a doubling in annual spending on civil defense over the next five years.

The officials said that the improvement program would total \$2 billion and be completed by 1985. The president later denied the report.

A defense official said yesterday that the reports appeared to be a trial balloon floated by the National Security Council, the foreign policy arm of the White House, where several officials have pressed for an accelerated civil defense program. The official said the strong press re-

action against a major civil defense effort may have influenced Mr. Carter's decision.

In recent weeks, administration sources said, officials at the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Office of Management and Budget and several Pentagon officials had voiced objections to a large-scale civil defense effort. Although Mr. Brown had asked for more money, he is also known to be somewhat ambivalent about the effectiveness of a civil defense effort that would involve the rapid evacuation of people from large cities in time of crisis.

Administration officials emphasized that, contrary to earlier reports, Mr. Carter has not approved a new program for expanding the nation's civil defenses. Instead, the president has requested plans and options on civil defense to see if the United States should proceed at all, administration officials said.

Last year, the administration spent \$96 million on civil defense. The extra money requested this year, officials said, is for the various studies requested by Mr. Carter.

The administration's interest in civil defense stems, in part, from the size and pace of the Soviet civil defense effort which is designed to protect population and industry in a nuclear war.

Defense officials have repeatedly expressed worry about the civil defense effort in the Soviet Union, which may spend as much as \$2 billion annually on its civil defenses. The Pentagon's concern was brushed aside earlier in the week, however, by Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., who said in a report that the extent of the Soviet program has been highly exaggerated.

He said Soviet apathy about civil defense is pervasive, and that shelter areas have no food or water, they have conducted no large evacuation drills and they have made little effort to disperse industrial facilities and power plants in the country-side.



Greta Rideout talks with reporters during a break in trial.

Oregon Man Accused of Raping Wife Is Acquitted

By Les Ledbetter

SALEM, Ore., Dec. 28 (NYT) — A jury of eight women and four men found John Rideout not guilty yesterday of a charge of first-degree rape brought by his wife, Greta.

The trial was the first of its nature to be held in Oregon since the state revised its rape law last year to eliminate the immunity of husbands to such charges. Mr. Rideout, 21, is also believed to be the first man in the United States to stand trial on a charge of raping his wife while they were living together.

The acquittal, which was unanimous, occurred after three hours of deliberation. Under Oregon law, a jury may convict by a vote of 10 to 2, except in a murder case, in which all 12 jurors must vote for conviction.

In testimony Tuesday, Mrs. Rideout, 23, and her husband gave conflicting accounts of what happened on Oct. 10, the date of the incident that led to the rape charge.

Marital Privacy

Lawyers observing the trial said that they believed conviction of Mr. Rideout and subsequent appeals would have tested the constitutionality of a state's right to legislate on matters involving marital privacy.

Feminists here said that they believed the trial had already made women more aware of their rights to refuse to engage in sexual activity, even if married. They said that they hoped the trial would cause other states to fol-



John Rideout

low Oregon's lead and revise their rape laws to exclude immunity for husbands.

Iowa and Delaware also have revoked the common-law doctrine of immunity for husbands, and New Jersey has revised its rape law to revoke this doctrine, effective next Monday.

Mrs. Rideout testified that her husband beat her into "submission" and raped her on Oct. 10. Mr. Rideout admitted that he had slapped his wife on that date, but he said that the sexual activity afterward "was voluntary."

In his summation yesterday, District Attorney Gary Gornik told the jury that the revised rape law was necessary to protect wives.

However, Mr. Rideout's attorney said, "This is not a classic confrontation of man vs. woman, of men's rights vs. women's rights."

The defense attorney said that this was a case of a marriage that had been going "bad for a long time" and that had involved marital infidelity and separations that would have resulted in a divorce if the couple had been more "adult."

Mrs. Rideout is seeking a divorce after three years of marriage.

Bank Gives Cleveland Reprieve on Default

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28 (AP) — Mayor Dennis Kucinich today canceled plans to lay off city workers after Cleveland's largest bank told the city it would not act for at least two months to collect on defaulted notes.

"The massive layoffs will be canceled," Mayor Kucinich said at a news conference after a bank spokesman said it would not press for payment of a \$5 million debt until after a Feb. 27 referendum on increasing the city's payroll tax and selling the Municipal Light Plant to generate funds.

Mayor Kucinich had said he would lay off 2,000 of the city's 10,000 employees on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the City Council president said the panel would refuse to act on the mayor's latest plan to get the city out of default. President George Forbes said Mayor Kucinich's proposal to pledge city-owned property as well as tax receipts as collateral for new financing would have to be referred to the city's planning commission for a recommendation.

He made the statement at a morning council meeting called by the mayor to act on the bail-out measure. On Tuesday, the 33-member council failed to muster a quorum for a similar session.

Howard Schulman of the mayor's legal staff told the council that adoption of the measure was essential in order for Cleveland to recover from default.

But Mr. Forbes produced a letter from Frederick Cox, vice chairman of the Cleveland Trust Co., which is among six banks holding \$14 million in defaulted city notes. In the letter, Mr. Cox said that while

he had not reviewed the mayor's latest proposal, his bank would not move to collect its \$5 million share of the debt until after the referendum.

Councilman Earle Turner said that with assurance that the banks would not press for payment of the debt, there was no reason for Mayor Kucinich to go ahead with plans to lay off the city employees.

Layoff notices were distributed to 875 police on Tuesday and safety officials began to give them to 450 firefighters yesterday.

The mayor's austerity plan would remove young officers from the police and fire departments, board up recreation facilities and reduce garbage collection from once a week to twice a month.

Children's Safety

Mayor Kucinich has said the cuts would mean the city could not guarantee the safety of children when a school desegregation plan is implemented in February.

Leaders of the police and fire unions said they would go to court

in an effort to block the layoffs. The garbage-collectors' union has threatened a strike Tuesday if even one of its members is idled.

"The city is gambling with the citizens' lives," said Jack Gannon, president of the firefighters' union. The firemen scheduled a strike vote for Sunday after a three-hour meeting last night, conducted, Mr. Gannon said, in a "total air of militancy."

Mr. Gannon, who wore a black suit, told reporters: "I'm dressed for a funeral — the death of a city."

Search for Bodies of Youths Continues

Alleged Illinois Sex Killer Tries Suicide

DES PLAINES, Ill., Dec. 28 (AP) — John Gacy, who allegedly has confessed to the sex slayings of 32 persons, tried to kill himself while in the Cook County Jail hospital, according to newspaper reports.

The suicide attempt was made Saturday, a source said.

Gacy, charged with murdering one youth and under investigation in the killings as many as 31 more teen-agers and young men, reportedly tried to strangle himself with a towel. Authorities were not available for comment.

Since the suicide attempt, Gacy has been strapped to his bed and released only for brief exercises under the watch of guards, it was reported.

Gacy, a contractor, reportedly has told authorities that he had sexual relations with boys and young men and then strangled them.

17 Bodies Found

Police have found 17 bodies in Gacy's home since last week. Another one was found last month in the Des Plaines River and allegedly linked to Gacy by items found in his home. Investigators said a burial map drawn by Gacy led them to more bodies yesterday.

Investigators discovered the skeletal remains in a crawl space under the house, said Dr. Robert Stein, the Cook County medical examiner.

"The scene inside that house is indescribable in its horror," Dr. Stein said. "It's like a battlefield."

SWAPO Leaders Leave Detention

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Dec. 28 (AP) — All six SWAPO leaders detained at the start of South-West African internal elections this month have been released, police reported yesterday.

The executives of the internal wing of the South-West African People's Organization were detained without charges Dec. 3 after bomb explosions in Windhoek before elections for a constituent assembly.

SWAPO rejected the election and threatened to disrupt the five days of voting, insisting on a United Nations-supervised vote. The winner of the election, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, supported by South Africa, subsequently agreed to hold a second election next year — with certain stipulated conditions — under UN supervision.

Albania Seeking U.K.-Held Gold

VIENNA, Dec. 28 (Reuters) — Albania, which has been seeking Western economic partners since its break with China in July, said yesterday that Britain must return \$25 million (about \$16 million) of Albanian gold before normal relations could be established.

Speaking in Tirana, Premier Mehmet Shehu said that the gold, which fell into Nazi and then British hands during World War II, has been blocked in Britain despite an Allied agreement to return it, the Albanian news agency reported.

British officials said last month that they were studying a possible resumption of diplomatic relations with Albania and would welcome Albanian approaches on relations or expanded trade.

Pope Prepares for Trip

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 28 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II today met the representative of the president of Mexico to discuss arrangements for his visit there next month for the Latin American Bishops Conference.

Jones Son Fears Incrimination in U.S. Cult Probe

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28 (NYT) — An adopted son of James Jones appeared yesterday before a U.S. grand jury here and, his lawyer said later, refused to answer more than a dozen questions about his membership in the Peoples Temple because of possible self-incrimination.

Tim Jones, 20, was the fourth witness known to have been interrogated before the grand jury, which is investigating the slaying of Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., near the cult's Guyana settlement Nov. 18.

Tim Jones' attorney, Peter Keane, said that his client had been asked whether he had had any knowledge that Rep. Ryan, who had led a fact-finding expedition to the Jonestown settlement, was to have been assassinated. Mr. Keane said that his client also was asked about his relationships with Timothy Stoen and Terri Buford, once chief aides to the elder Jones.

Tim Jones' mother, Rita Tupper, was among the more than 900 followers of the elder Jones who committed suicide or were slain in Jonestown in the hours after Rep. Ryan's death.

Mr. Keane said that his client declined to answer every question of substance, not because he did not wish to cooperate with the grand jury but because he had not been offered immunity from prosecution.

After four years with the cleaning company, Mrs. Tshetshe's weekly wage is roughly equivalent to the daily pay of a white clerk straight out of school. "Do I get mad," she says, when asked about the disparity between the relative affluence of whites and the poverty of blacks. "Sometimes I do, but mostly I try to forget about it, try and get used to it. What is the value of getting angry?"

Among items in the family budget, the \$20.40 monthly rent, increased 40 percent by the government earlier this year, is one of the heaviest. Another is food. With the Government having sharply restricted the number of grocery stores in Soweto, prices in local shops are high, often 30 percent above those at white-owned stores in Johannesburg. Sarah, ever frugal, prefers to do her grocery shopping in the city, carrying the bags home on the train.

One day Patricia returned from school at midmorning in tears. Her teacher had sent her home to get a uniform blazer and belt to go with her tunic, items that would have cost Sarah the equivalent of \$34.50. The problem was patched over with the teacher, but Sarah worried about the damage to her granddaughter's pride. "The child must feel so inferior," she said. "What a shame!"

By 2:30 p.m., Miriam has been sitting for almost eight hours on a wooden bench at the employment office on Polly Street, which is set amid a cluster of shacks, auto-repairs and gas stations close to downtown skyscrapers. Finally she gives up. As she heads for the exit, a friend asks if she will be back the next day. She nods and heads for the train.

The young woman has listed her preference for factory work because it pays best, but she will take anything — housework, waiting on tables, office cleaning. However, with hundreds of thousands of blacks unemployed, and with the figure rising by at least 20,000 a month, the lines at the employment office grow each day. Today, Miriam was 25th in line when the office opened its doors. Only the first six got jobs.

After waiting together for weeks, and in some cases months, the

women at the employment office develop a camaraderie. Some play cards, some talk, others knit. Miriam, smartly dressed in a white blouse and blue skirt, sits alone, hands folded on her lap. Twice, she gets up to buy a soft drink at a cafeteria nearby, pausing to exchange a few words with the counter girl.

At 3:15 p.m., Abner has finished his afternoon break at the offices of Allied Publishing Ltd., a few miles away. Now he is back at his desk, one of a group of clerks checking shipment orders for the magazines and newspapers distributed by the company. Most of the clerks are black, but a couple of whites do similar work.

"He's one of our brightest boys," said Stephen Naude, the supervisor, showing a visitor into an office behind a glass screen at the corner of the floor. Mr. Naude, 37, said that the company was proud of the relations between its white and black employees, which he said were better than in many concerns. "I only make one rule, and that is that nobody discusses politics at work," he said. "Once that is made clear, everybody gets along fine."

In Soweto the next weekend, Abner smiled. "Did he tell you that?" he asked. "It's not so bad, but it's not so good either. Some days we quarrel all the time."

The young man said that there was resentment about differences in salaries, which he said conflicted with the company's commitment to the principle of equal pay for equal work. After 18 months, he receives \$28 a week, with an extra \$17.25 for a 12-hour shift supervising loading at a local newspaper on Saturday nights. A white clerk doing similar work, with a Saturday shift, receives about \$50 a week.

2-Day Strike Delays Spain Airline Flights

MADRID, Dec. 28 (Reuters) — Flights of the Spanish national airline, Iberia, were delayed today for the second day because of a 48-hour strike by cabin staff, union officials said.

About a third of the company's 2,300 cabin attendants struck to press demands for a joint pay agreement with Iberia pilots.

Pentagon to Seek Funding To Revamp A-Arms Plants

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (WP) — The administration plans to ask Congress for \$500 million during the next five years to modernize the nation's nuclear-weapons building complex, according to informed sources.

The first \$100 million for the program is expected to be included in the fiscal 1980 Department of Energy budget that is being completed at the Office of Management and Budget, the sources said.

The money would be requested while many existing programs face budget cuts.

The government-owned nuclear-weapons complex consists of laboratories, test facilities, manufacturing and assembly plants from California to Florida.

Some of the key facilities date to the start of the first atomic-bomb program during World War II. Others began operation in the 1950s, when the nuclear weapons program first went into high gear.

A Department of Energy study last year found that 14.4 percent of the nuclear-weapons production equipment was in "poor" physical condition and/or "inadequate" technology status at the end of 1976.

Panel's Warning

A report that same year by a House Armed Services subcommittee said that "putting off the modernization and upgrading of the national security nuclear-weapons facilities... could be a form of unilateral disarmament."

The decision to finance an upgrading of the complex was made as the United States is about to undertake its most ambitious nuclear-weapons building program in 20 years. During the next five years, the government plans to add to the stockpile a new submarine-launched Trident intercontinental ballistic missile, a new land-based Minuteman 3 warhead and a new sea-launched cruise missile.

In addition, strategic and tactical nuclear bombs are being developed along with nuclear artillery and battlefield missiles.

A major focus in the upgrading of weapons buildings will be the plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., where the Department of Energy's study found serious deterioration in the facilities and equipment. About 43 percent of the facilities at that plant were classified "poor and/or inadequate" in the study, Oak Ridge processes and fabricates uranium parts of the nuclear weapons.

Another plant that will receive attention will be the Pantex plant at Amarillo, Texas, where all U.S. nuclear warheads are assembled.

Pantex has received additional Department of Energy funds to make its World War II-era structure safer. An explosion in March

of last year at a high-explosive research facility at Pantex killed three persons.

At congressional hearings last year, Herman Roser, manager of the national DOE nuclear-weapons complex, said he believed the present Pantex facility should be replaced "with a new and modern plant" but that it would take 8 to 10 years to do that without interrupting production.

Meanwhile, he said, upgrading of the plant is needed because, "we have come to the conclusion that (it) doesn't meet the latest safety or safeguard criteria."

The Savannah River plant in South Carolina, where the Department of Energy manufactures plutonium and tritium used in hydrogen weapons, was termed a situation of "galloping obsolescence" by the House Armed Services study.

Salary Levels Depend on Race, Soweto's Blacks Say

(This is the third article in a series by John F. Burns, a New York Times correspondent who lived for two weeks with a black family to study the strictures of apartheid.)

By John F. Burns

SOWETO, South Africa (NYT) — Shortly before 6 a.m., Sarah gets off the train at Ikwezi and walks home. Some mornings, she arrives in time to say goodbye to Miriam, who spends her days at the employment office in Johannesburg looking for work.

Today Miriam has already departed, hoping to be at the head of the line when the office opens at 7 a.m. Sarah's sons, who come home from work after she leaves Soweto late in the afternoon, see their mother only on weekends.

After folding her blanket atop a neat pile of clothes in her bedroom, Sarah makes breakfast for the children, an acorn-baked porridge with a mug of tea. Then she packs Patricia and Henry off to the Phakamani primary school, two blocks away, and beds down for a few hours' sleep.

By 10:30 a.m., she is up doing the housework. Particular care is taken with the living room, especially the prize family possession, a \$300 radio-phonograph. The appliance is paid for now, and that eases the strain on the family budget, but its batteries have been dead for months. With reserves of less than 10 rand (\$11.50), Sarah has been unable to replace them.

From the trash bins at work, Sarah has collected items to decorate the room. On the mantle is a porcelain mug marked "Present From London" and a bottle of un-labeled miniature liquor bottles and some darts. Abner, an avid soccer player, has pasted a color photograph of the Kaizer Chiefs, Soweto's professional team, on the wall.

Hands in Prayer

Nearby is a copper plaque showing two hands in prayer, a gift to Sarah from her children. The freshly burnished plaque has an inscription that Sarah, a regular churchgoer, likes to quote: "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of."

The cleaning done, she sits down at the lace-covered table. "I am so tired," she says, spreading her elbows across the table. "I would even like to quit my job, stay home. But what can I do? What can any of us do?"

Orphaned at 9, and sent out to work as a 30-shilling-a-week children's maid in Johannesburg when she was 15, Mrs. Tshetshe has had only one holiday in 33 years, apart from two weeks' leave for each of her pregnancies. In 1953, the family she worked for took her on a beach vacation to Durban, where she looked after the children. Later,

when the children grew up, she was dismissed.

With four members of the family working, the \$13.85 a week that she earns from Building Cleaning Services Ltd., the city's largest office-cleaning company, is less important to the family's survival now than at some times in the past. But she fears that her sons could lose their jobs, as they have before, pushing the family's total income, now close to \$450 a month, back below the poverty line. As things stand, only a fraction of the total income goes into the family budget, since each son keeps most of his pay.

Managua, Dec. 28 (AP) — President Anastasio Somoza, accusing Costa Rica of complicity with guerrilla attacks in Nicaragua, has warned that his troops may invade the neighboring country, Costa Rica, which denies sheltering anti-Somoza guerrillas, replied that it would appeal to the Organization of American States for protection.

Gen. Somoza said at a news conference yesterday that he had forced Nicaragua's southern border with Costa Rica on Monday, and it would stay closed "until the Sandinista problem is settled, because we consider the liberties that the Costa Rican government is giving (the guerrillas) are complicity on the part of the Costa Rican government."

Gen. Somoza said that he, too, would appeal to the OAS and the United Nations, to head off the guerrilla raids. He warned: "If we don't get satisfaction, we will notify them and then take action ourselves."

In a telephone interview later yesterday, Gen. Somoza said: "The Costa Rican authorities want us to invade. They want us to get angry enough to go get the Sandinistas (guerrillas) so the Costa Ricans can yell holy murder."

Guerrillas of the Sandinista National Liberation Front are fighting to topple the 40-year-old Somoza dynasty in Nicaragua. They mount-

ed a revolt inside Nicaragua in September — the Red Cross estimates that 1,500 persons were killed in the uprising — and since then have fought hit-and-run battles along the Costa Rica-Nicaragua frontier.

Plebiscite Dispute

The beleaguered president had called the new conference to announce a counterproposal to an international mediating panel's plan to end a year of turmoil in this country of 2.4 million.

The U.S.-backed mediators called on Gen. Somoza to accept international supervision of a plebiscite in which voters would decide whether he would remain in office until his term ends in 1981.

Gen. Somoza's political opponents have accepted the plan, but the president balked at international supervision, claiming that it would violate Nicaragua's sovereignty. Instead, he would remain in office until his term ends in 1981.

Senior officials in Washington said yesterday that the United States was considering punitive measures against the Somoza government if it continues to oppose the mediators' plan.

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Seoul's Challenge

South Korean President Park Chung Hee's decision to release 106 political prisoners is no less welcome for its having an evident political purpose. The dissidents freed include the prisoner best known abroad, Kim Dae Jung, who took 45 percent of the presidential vote in 1971 and subsequently was jailed for denouncing President Park's dictatorial ways. The other Korean prisoner well known outside his country, Kim Chi Ha, who had won honor both as a poet and as a dissident, had his life sentence commuted to a 20-year prison term. They and the others are affected by decrees issued for President Park's inauguration Wednesday for a new six-year term. He was born president since seizing power in a coup in 1961.

We underline the overseas reputations of two prisoners because of the strong suggestion that President Park decided on an amnesty to soften the Carter administration's criticism of South Korea's human-rights record. In November, Mr. Carter in effect offered to confer on President Park the prestige of a summit meeting in 1979 if Mr. Park would do something meaningful on human rights. The traumatic "Koreagate" scandal, with its perceived threat of American abandonment, was seemingly behind them. But the even more traumatic American troop-withdrawal plan, carrying to Koreans the same threat, still stretched ahead. Mr. Park presumably thought it was a good moment to cut some of his losses. Jimmy Carter, dangling the summit, made it worth his while.

There is, we grant, something wrong about giving President Park credit for freeing people whom, by American lights, he should not

have locked up — especially when perhaps 200 other political prisoners remain in jail and the political system allowing a president to lock them up remains unchanged. But it is worth pointing out that President Park has his own domestic reasons to appear conciliatory. He does not rule as a total dictator. In recent parliamentary elections, his party was actually outpolled for the first time by the leading opposition party, 34 percent to 32 percent. Fewer than one-third of the voters endorsed his leadership. His dominance in parliament is assured only by a constitutional provision (he wrote the constitution) allowing the president to appoint a full third of the members.

One wonders whether the standing in the United States that President Park has lost over the years by the way he treats his non-Communist political rivals has been justified by the political stability and control he supposedly has gained. Or whether he thinks so. Regardless, we suspect now that, whatever the threat Mr. Park may feel from his dissidents, a deeper challenge arises from the Korean underclass. Most South Koreans seem to be as fiercely anti-Communist as the president; that is the irony and the waste of his persecution of dissidents. The country's explosive economic growth, however, has produced a class of citizens whose expectations for a better life have been aroused even as they have come to feel that they are not getting their proper share of the fruits of growth. Not in looking for Communist agents among the elite but in dealing with the legitimate grievances of the people does the Seoul government's challenge now lie.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

South Asian Dilemmas

There is a sorrowful similarity to the crises in India and Pakistan. The governments are using the framework of the law to move against former leaders, Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, whose old constituencies are substantially intact. Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Bhutto have responded by mobilizing their followers against the governments. These painful exercises are going on, moreover, against the fresh geopolitical uncertainty caused, or rather signified, in south Asia by the expressions "Afghanistan" and "Iran."

In still-democratic India, barely a month after her re-election to Parliament, Mrs. Gandhi has been expelled by that body and jailed briefly for abusing her powers as prime minister by ordering the harassment of government officials probing the business activities of her son. She claims political vengeance on the part of Prime Minister Morarji Desai, who ended her harsh "emergency rule" and swept her from power in 1977, and she has politicized every phase of the proceedings against her. With an eye to turning her incarceration to advantage, she has sent her supporters into the streets — or at least smiled as they made their own way. Her jail term may leave her better fit to challenge Mr. Desai, who is having his difficulties anyway, than she was when she went in. Precisely that

prospect had led some of his aides to argue against adorning her with a martyr's halo.

The stakes are even higher in military-ruled Pakistan. Mr. Bhutto was convicted earlier this year of ordering a rival's assassination and he has since been conducting a legal appeal. He has been making a political appeal, too, relying on the fact that Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, who deposed him, lacks the legitimacy he won by virtue of being elected. In fact, until last September, Gen. Zia could claim he was operating as military administrator under the 1973 constitution. But then he named himself president outside the constitution. He has since faced a new and serious internal challenge quite apart from Mr. Bhutto.

Now, if the courts and, in turn, Gen. Zia sustain Mr. Bhutto's death sentence, the country will likely explode. If Mr. Bhutto is let off, the government, including much of the army, will be disgraced. Mr. Bhutto is playing it like a riverboat gambler, staking his nation's fate and his own on beating the case against him and on bringing the government down.

The United States has been mercifully slow to offer gratuitous advice. India and Pakistan need to be left to deal with their tortuous dilemmas themselves.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cape Horn Peacemaker

Pope John Paul II has lifted the threat of war that has been clouding the southern tip of South America. Bitterness between Argentina and Chile had been mounting over ownership of three small islands at the mouth of the Beagle Channel, which runs south of Tierra del Fuego.

The hard-line military faction in Argentina appeared to be working up to a grab of the islands. Troops were alerted along the Andean border, and ships of both Argentina and Chile were deployed at the southern tip of the continent.

The pope defused this situation by offering to have his personal representative, Cardinal Antonio Samore, visit the two nations to seek "an honorable and peaceful settlement of the affair." The offer was accepted by both parties.

ties and the cardinal, a former president of the Vatican's Commission for Latin America, lost no time in flying to Buenos Aires. He is now trying, in conversations with officials of both countries, to get them to reduce the buildup of their armed forces and to agree to arbitration.

Chile, the weaker party, has shown itself readier to compromise. The Chilean offer to restrict its zone of ocean control around these islands to a radius of 12 miles, rather than the 200 miles that is now international custom, is a gesture toward a reasonable settlement. Meanwhile, papal prestige is keeping the peace in the neighborhood of Cape Horn.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Outrage Machine

A lot of energy and emotion went into Western opposition to the Vietnam war. The Fondas, the Bertrand Russells and the McGovern had a lovely party while it lasted. The universities were turned over by rioting students. President Johnson was driven from office and Vanessa Redgrave put on a white hatband in mourning for the Vietnamese. Now we have a threat of mass suicide by people without hope, a new sort of demonstration not at all like the solidarity with the Viet Cong gatherings which took place in

Grosvenor Square and on the American campuses. We are learning that it is possible to have peace and also to die cruel deaths in great numbers. Somehow the Outrage Machine which made such violent peace propaganda is not operating for the Boat People. They can die quietly. The West . . . may have to look around at the comforts of Christmas and ask if there is not room between San Francisco and Frankfurt, St. Vancouver and Cape Town for a better policy than live and let die.

— From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 29, 1903

NEW YORK — The *Anaconda Standard* commented in an editorial: "The recent threats upon the life of the president, and the incidence of deranged persons who actually do attack him, have gotten completely out of hand. The solution is simple. President Roosevelt is handy with firearms. If some day he should be attacked, and if, then and there, he were to fill his assailant full of lead, the people of the United States would be greatly gratified. By all means, let the president of the United States take a pistol. He will certainly only use it when it would do most good."

Fifty Years Ago

December 29, 1928

CHICAGO — In 1914 there were 7,000 millionaires in the United States; today the figure is put at between 30,000 and 40,000. At the convention of the Statistical Association here this week, a Federal Reserve official offered two reasons for the rise. First, the great debasement of the currency since World War I; second, the enormous increases in security values. But the official did not advise people to seek millions via the speculative route, which he characterized as "incomparably the greatest gamble the world has ever known."



The Stakes in China

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — After 30 years of oppressive controls on every aspect of its citizens' lives, the most populous country on earth is taking tentative steps toward a more humane order. After 30 years of near-isolation from the main economic currents of the capitalist world, it is eagerly seeking foreign investment and trade.

What is happening in China today is a momentous opportunity for freedom and economic development. The opportunity inevitably carries with it a high risk of failure — of the People's Republic slipping back into ideological rigidity. Some of us remember the hopes that were crushed with the Prague spring in 1968. The stakes are even higher now in China.

Reality

That is the reality that underlies the American debate about diplomatic relations with China. Those who oppose President Carter's decision to normalize relations are really saying that the United States should play less than its full part at a critical time and place in world history. Or they are somehow closing their eyes to great events.

The folly of the opposition argument, or its blindness, was bravely demonstrated the other day by George Bush, the Republican hopeful who once headed the U.S. liaison office in Peking. Writing in the *Washington Post*, Bush said President Carter had acted "without cause or benefit."

The United States, Bush suggested, got desired economic and political benefits from the existing unofficial relationship — without bestowing formal recognition on Peking. Bush has been saying that for some time, so his argument has the virtue of consistency. But to go on with it now is to ignore the extraordinary drama of recent months.

Under the leadership of Teng Hsiao-ping, the deputy prime minister, China has reversed long-held positions. Last October it signed a treaty with Japan: a step of profound importance. It is sending students abroad, emphasizing the need for modern science and technology, experimenting with freedom of expression. It is opening itself to the world, economically and culturally.

The United States has the strongest reasons to encourage those trends — and to do so now. We are unlikely to have a more moderate,

pragmatic figure than Teng to deal with in Peking. He is 74 years old. And the speed with which he handled the normalization question this month made clear how urgently he wanted the reinforcement that a full American relationship could give his policies.

The overpowering concern of the Chinese leadership is the perceived threat from the Soviet Union. There again Teng and his colleagues obviously felt that a formal relationship with the United States, would strengthen China's security. The United States, for its part, has a strong interest in Chinese independence from Soviet influence.

On the strategic question Bush made a remarkable argument. The abrogation of the defense treaty with the Nationalists on Taiwan, he said, "diminished American credibility in the world." And "in the privacy of the Great Hall," he ventured, "the Chinese are acutely aware of that."

In other words, in Bush's view, China sought a relationship with the United States that would actually reduce America's ability to help China withstand Soviet pressure. It is an argument reminiscent of Groucho Marx's comment that he "wouldn't want to belong to any club that would have me as a member." Teng Hsiao-ping has a sense of humor, but he does not joke about China's security.

The timing of President Carter's move was right for a reason beyond the rush of events in China. The non-Communist countries of east Asia are in an extremely confident state today, and their relations with the United States are better than they have been for years. Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and South Korea can all accept the new U.S.-China relationship with equanimity; and Japan is on course already.

Taiwan, too, is really in a strong position to survive the change. It is thriving economically. Its relations with other countries that have recognized Peking are good in fact if not in formalities. And despite the public protests against the American shift, the official mood on the island seems calm. Nationalist President Chiang Ching-kuo, in a moderate speech, ruled out such reactions as an approach to the Soviet Union.

Then why would George Bush, who knows something about the

Chinese reality, make an argument so divorced from it? The answer, evidently lies in politics. Bush fancies himself as a nominee for president, and he sees the Republican Party moving to the right. If Ronald Reagan should falter, he wants to be an acceptable substitute.

In contrast to Bush, Gerald Ford reacted to the Carter announcement with helpful support; he made clear that he would have done the same. But in the months ahead we are likely to hear more of overheated words like Bush's. ("The tragic fact is . . .") In the debate about China policy, strong reasons of national interest are going to be up against emotion and demagoguery.

CAIRO — The United States has become — to use the current jargon — a "full partner" in Middle Eastern affairs. This goes for matters of war, peace and economics. It goes for Arab, Israeli and Iranian matters. This is America's moment in the Middle East. It is a role that the United States has coveted and that it now must live with.

America may be a declining power elsewhere but it is pre-eminent and overextended in this part of the world. Several years ago Henry Kissinger wanted to "reset" the Soviet Union from this region and that was easily accomplished. That was not so much his own skill at work; it was something that Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia wanted. The demise of Soviet influence illuminated the extent to which the Soviet Union has been and remains a flawed power: long on military might but with little if any cultural lure and appeal.

Europe too had long ceased to be a major presence in Middle Eastern affairs. Power was to pass to the United States, the one country that supplies the technology of war and sponsors the diplomacy of peace, that exports the gadgets of consumption and the food shipments that keep regimes afloat, that triplicates promises rulers a certain protection against their own subjects and against the hazards of living in an explosive part of the world.

Taiwan

We feel sad and furious on hearing President Carter's abrupt announcement of the decision to normalize relations with the Peking government at the expense of Taiwan's future.

Certainly this hasty decision to sacrifice an old alliance on the part of President Carter must have been made for very good reasons. One very good reason could be the president's own serious concern for the success in the next presidential election which seems to take precedence over the honor and integrity of the American people. The desire for "massive applause" throughout the nation furnished without doubt another very, very good reason. His decision has indeed plunged the Taiwan people into a rather inconvenient situation for the moment, but at least they can be thankful for one thing — that Mr. Carter, liar and hypocrite, is not their president.

ERIC YANG.
Association of Chinese Students in Belgium.
Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium.

For Third World, A Missed Chance

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Long past are the heady days when it was thought that with OPEC the poor nations of the Third World had a weapon in their hands that the rich nations would respect. But who can forget the charged atmosphere of 1974 and 1975 when none less than Henry Kissinger, like some Christmas grocer, was dealing out cookies to the street urchins in case the big boys threw bricks through the window.

There was of course good reason for his actions. The great oil-price hike of 1973 had come like a bolt out of the blue — or so it seemed to those who concerned themselves with foreign policy and little with economics. Where was it going to stop? Were the copper producers going to form a cartel next, followed by the coffee producers, tin, bauxite and cocoa? The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was splashing its money around, threatening to organize the poor for Armageddon. Sheikh Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, hinted that oil prices would go through the roof if the West did not immediately concede defeat.

Commitments

A new economic order, a planetary bargain, a global compact — out the words tumbled and Kissinger, chivying his European partners as he went, descended from the clouds into the World Food Conference in Rome, the UN special session in New York, the North-South dialogue in Paris, the United Nations trade and development talks in Nairobi, making speech after speech, each one containing its own special commitment. There would be a world food reserve, the end of hunger by 1985, support for commodity agreements to even out the violent swings in raw-material prices, an increase in aid, reform of the International Monetary Fund, an international resources bank to increase private investment, and even, such was the mood of generosity, an offer to modify the world's climate. Nothing was impossible, given goodwill — and restraint on oil prices.

When Jimmy Carter came to power his initial response was to up the bid. Kissinger's unfinished business, like a world grain reserve, would be transacted quickly. Aid would be doubled within four years. And the centerpiece of the Third World demand, a "common fund" to support raw-material prices, the one thing that Kissinger's economic advisers could not swallow, would be seriously discussed.

Carter, however, was left like a man riding a horse that had already bolted from beneath him. OPEC came 1977 was no longer pushing. It had its own problems to deal with — not least the beginnings of an oil glut and big bills to be paid, the consequence of three years of profligate spending. Being a vanguard for the Third World was way down on its list of priorities. (The Iranian trouble, although forcing a new round of price rises, will if anything make OPEC members more wary of taking on causes other than their own.)

OPEC's change of direction had registered its impact on Congress and European governments. They no longer felt the urge to implement Kissinger's or Carter's pledges. Indeed, all this was becoming apparent as early as the summer of 1976, four or five months before Carter was elected.

Political emphasis
Carter, it may be argued, was aware from the beginning that it would be difficult to realize his rhetoric. Rather than consuming political capital arguing the cause of the economic needs of the Third World, where he is constrained by Congress and the Europeans, he has concentrated his energies on their political concerns. He has moved adventurously on southern Africa and Panama. He has established diplomatic relations with China and has made some effort to dilute military commitments to oppressive Third World regimes.

This perhaps explains the American side, but what about the Europeans and the Japanese? Apart from the Scandinavians and the Dutch, they seemed to resent the new-found Kissinger enthusiasm. With a better historical record than the United States to cushion their consciences, they spent too much time criticizing the U.S. proposals. This slowed down the pace of negotiations at a critical period when momentum was everything.

The Third World comes out little better. The position of supplicant is never an easy one, but the question remains: Why did the Third World put so much of its energies and political capital into fighting for the common fund, a clumsy umbrella-type financial structure meant to even out the savage swings in raw-material prices, but so complicated it is likely to develop into a bureaucratic nightmare?

Opportunity Missed
They should have used the Kissinger-OPEC period of heightened activity to push for concessions that could have been implemented relatively speedily, while the OPEC electricity was still in the air. Trade concessions, for example. The last three years have seen a multitude of restrictive agreements unilaterally imposed by the Western nations.

Restrictions that are turning the clock back for the Third World in its drive to industrialize. A carefully concentrated attack on trade barriers in 1974 and 1975 could have avoided much of this. It was an opportunity missed.

Jonathan Power, assistant professor of politics at Princeton University, wrote this article for *The New York Times*.

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If Patients Not Advised of Risks

N.Y. Doctors Liable in Abnormal Births

By Lesley Oelsner
NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT) — If a doctor fails to advise a patient properly that she faces particular risks of bearing an abnormal child, and she then gives birth to such a child, the doctor may be required to pay the lifelong special costs of caring for it, the New York State Court of Appeals ruled yesterday.

The court split 5 to 2 on the issue. The dissenters said that the ruling would prompt doctors in marginal cases to recommend abortions, rather than risk being sued. In some cases, they said, "otherwise healthy children will be unnecessarily aborted as the only alternative to the threat of pecuniary liability."

Through the ruling by the state's highest court, New York joined a growing number of states that in recent years have allowed doctors to be subject to lawsuits in such cases. Numerous other states, though — perhaps half, according to lawyers in the case — have continued to resist this kind of litigation.

Strong Colombia 'Pot' Replacing Weaker Mexican Variety in U.S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT) — Most marijuana being sold throughout the United States is three to 10 times more potent than the marijuana that was sold two years ago, according to U.S. drug enforcement officials and pro-marijuana groups.

Both sides agree that this is because most of the marijuana being sold today is from Colombia. Colombian marijuana is stronger than the Mexican marijuana that once dominated the U.S. market. Although some Mexican marijuana is still sold in the United States, especially in California and the Southwest, that share of the market has dwindled from about 75 percent five years ago to as little as 10 percent today.

France's Curie Institute Tackles 'Atomic Diseases'

New Methods Benefit Radiation Victims

PARIS, Dec. 28 (Reuters) — On New Year's Eve more than a decade ago, a Belgian nuclear scientist was taken to a Paris hospital by helicopter with severe radiation burns. He lost one leg, but his life was saved.

The scientist, Ferdinand Janssen, who works at the Belgian nuclear research center at Mol, near Antwerp, came to Paris this month for his twice-yearly medical checkup. He is doing well.

Mr. Janssen's case is among about 20 major incidents of radiation exposure to result in treatment at France's Curie Institute, which has developed a revolutionary blood-transfusion technique to deal with "atomic diseases."

With the number of nuclear facilities, including atomic research reactors and power plants, increasing rapidly in Europe, the danger of radiation accidents is also increasing. And few cities can provide adequate medical treatment.

Bob Luman, 40, A Country Music Star in U.S., Dies

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28 (UPI) — Country music entertainer Bob Luman, 40, a member of the Grand Ole Opry cast for 14 years and one of its most popular younger stars, died yesterday of pneumonia.

Mr. Luman had been suffering from continuing health problems. Born in Nacogdoches, Texas, he was best-known for his lively stage shows and such hit records as "Let's Think About Living" and "Lonely Women Make Good Lovers."

Charles G. Mortimer
WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., Dec. 28 (UPI) — Charles G. Mortimer, 78, retired chairman and chief executive officer of General Foods, died Christmas Day.

Mr. Mortimer joined General Foods in 1928. He served as the company's chief for 11 years beginning in 1954 when he was elected president. He served as chairman of the board or chairman of the board's executive committee from 1965 until 1971.

Lincoln Miller
NORTH BEND, Wash., Dec. 28 (AP) — Lincoln C. Miller, 65, former project manager for NBC International in Saudi Arabia and a former associate chief of the State Department's broadcasting station, now Voice of America, died Monday.

Thomas F. Reynolds
EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 28 (AP) — Thomas F. Reynolds, 67, a former managing editor of the Chicago Sun-Times and a one-time White House correspondent for UPI, died in an Evanston hospital yesterday.

medical adviser to the French Atomic Energy Commission, said there were anxious moments in treating some of the nuclear-radiation victims. With every new group of patients, he and his 30 assistants work to determine the extent and the dose of radiation received and its effects on the spine and vital organs.

In June, seven Algerian patients were treated at the institute. They included an elderly woman who died in the hospital, her lungs completely burned. "The others were burned all over like chickens on a spit," Dr. Jammet said.

Instead of bone-marrow transplants, Dr. Jammet and his team used continual transfusion of concentrated red and white corpuscles to replace dying cells. The four survivors are doing well.

Dr. Jammet refused to give more than sketchy details of the radiation source, which he described as a metallic object the size of a pen. It is believed to be an instrument used in checking pipe soldering, mainly in the oil industry.

The object, giving off indium-192 radiation, was found by children playing in a field. They brought it home and their mother put it in the kitchen. Several weeks passed before it was discovered that the family members and their visiting relatives and friends were affected.

The Yugoslav scientists, including two women, were the victims of an accident at an experimental plant in 1958. They were treated with bone-marrow grafting. A thick liquid containing 10,000 to 15,000 million marrow cells was injected into their circulatory systems.

One of the patients had only 15 white blood cells per cubic millimeter — of a normal 4,000 — left in his body when he was admitted to the Curie Institute.

Healthy Children
Three days after the bone-marrow grafting, the blood of the Yugoslav patients became practically normal. One of them died as the result of a serious hemorrhage, but the others made a good recovery. The two women have since married and given birth to healthy children.

Dr. Jammet said the Belgian patient picked up a radioactive rod while working at Mol in 1966. His left leg had to be amputated immediately.

Dr. Jammet said that although a number of minor accidents have occurred at Western nuclear plants, security precautions have worked well. But France nonetheless is building up the Curie Institute to deal with major cases.

The Belgian, Austrian, Yugoslav, Italian and Iranian governments have signed contracts for the Curie Institute to care for their radiation victims.



Lido's New Year offering.

Wine California Vintages Gaining on French

By Jon Winthro

SAINT HELENA, Calif. (JHT) — Any number of blind tastings on both sides of the Atlantic have proven beyond dispute that certain types of California wines are every bit as good as their more famous French counterparts. Not necessarily better, but at least as good.

For the moment, this pretty much applies to only two or three types of wine produced in small quantities by small family wineries in California. But some of the big firms, such as Robert Mondavi here in the Napa Valley, also make outstanding wines — and in ever-increasing quantities.

Perhaps California will never quite match the extraordinary range of wines grown in France's widely varying soils and climates. And then again maybe they will, especially if the French give up the fight, overproducing and overselling their wines into permanent second rank.

Gallic wines in their turn found success in Roman tables and in other parts of the empire that in A.D. 92 the Emperor Diocletian decreed the uprooting of half the existing vines in Gaul.

If California wines are the wave of the future, they took an astonishingly short time to get where they are. France has a winemaking tradition that is at least 2,600 years old. What little tradition California had began to accumulate, since the first Spanish missions were established late in the 17th century, was nearly wiped out by Prohibition.

Yet Prohibition may have been a blessing in disguise. It ended during the Depression, which was followed by World War II, and it was only in the postwar era that the vineyards began to pick up seriously again. It meant a fresh start, a new generation of winemakers unburdened with practices of the past.

They have at their disposal the finest oenological school in the world. The University of California at Davis has been praised as the best by such giants of the field as Professor Emile Peynaud of the University of Bordeaux.

In the early '60s, young California winemakers began putting into effect the lessons learned in the explosion of knowledge coming out of the universities and research laboratories.

PARIS — The group Ibyens will be at the Theatre Ranelagh Dec. 30 at 5:30 p.m. The Archie Shepp quartet will be at the Totem in The Stadium through Dec. 30. Appearing tonight: Steve Lacy at the Campagne Premiere at 8 p.m. through Dec. 31. Chet Baker and Luther Allison at the Chapelle des Lombards at 8 and 11 p.m. through the 31st and 1st. Anna Prunai at the Petit Forum at 8 p.m. through Jan. 7.

This week's top single record in the United States is "Le Freak" by Chic.

Goat Sale Sets Record
MELBOURNE, Dec. 28 (AP) — An Angora goat was sold today in Hobart for a world record price of 28,000 Australian dollars (about \$31,640). An eight-year-old buck named Glenroy Titanic, the goat was purchased by an unidentified Tasmanian breeder.

Theater in Paris 80 Attractions Vying for Ticket Buyers

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 28 (JHT) — The Parisian theater season is at high tide. The holiday visitor has a wide choice of more than 80 attractions on the boards at the moment. Even a list of recommendations swells to overwhelming proportions.

Feydeau's famous farce, "La Puce à l'oreille," spiritedly staged by Jean-Laurent Cochet, is the Comedie-Francaise's New Year's gift, and at the Odéon noted Italian director Giorgio Strehler has unveiled his expansive tribute to Goldoni, "La Trilogie de la Villegiature," in which three plays of 18th-century country life have been woven into a five-hour spectacle of extraordinary theatrical artistry.

Barraut into an Arabian Nights divertissement at the Theatre d'Orsay.

The boulevard booms with direct hits. At the Antoine, Jacqueline Maillan, a favorite comedienne, impersonates a Brooklyn widow visiting Tokyo in "Le Pont Japonais," a Barillet-Gredy adaptation of Leonard Spigelgass' comedy, "A Majority of One." The box-office triumph of the year is at the Theatre des Arts-Hebertot, where Paul Meurisse stars in Sacha Guitry's "Mon Pere Avait Raison," and cinema's Michele Morgan is making her stage debut in "Le Tout Pour Le Tout," a vehicle fashioned for her at the Palais-Royal by Francoise Dorin with Pierre Mondy and Jean-Pierre Marielle as seasoned out-riders. Robert Hirsch and Rosy Varte cavort as agitated Neapolitans in "Les Papas Naissent dans les Amiroirs" (at the Michodiere), and Jean Fiat is experiencing the generation gap in "Le Prefere" of Barillet and Gredy (at the Madeleine). Jean-Pierre Marielle undergoes the perils of petticoat tyranny in Anouilh's latest, "La Culotte," a satirical fantasy about the triumph of Women's Lib (at the Atrium).

"Frenesie" at the Bal du Moulin Rouge recreates the Montmartre of Toulouse-Lautrec with picturesque enchantment, and mingles nostalgia with modernity most dexterously. Alain Bernardin, transforming the striptease into a fine art, has another dazzling revue on the 2-by-4 stage of his Crazy Horse Saloon. Patachon is heading the dinner-

spectacle at La Belle Epoque; Jean-Marie Riviere is master of ceremonies at the Paradis Latin, conducting spectators through a maze of brilliant tableaux and hilarious acts, and at L'Alcazar fun and frolic beams in Dick Price's festive nonstop entertainment.

Theaterically, it is a very happy New Year.

The London Stage Good Production Props 'Saratoga'

By John Walker

LONDON, Dec. 28 (JHT) — As an end-of-year diversion, the Royal Shakespeare Company has dug up from some dusty archive an early American play, Bronson Howard's "Saratoga, or Pistols for Seven," which was a New York hit in 1870.

Howard, known as the dean of American drama at the time of his death in 1908, is now largely and not surprisingly forgotten. For "Saratoga," a comedy of rich Americans adrift at a fashionable spa, is totally derivative, being the worst of European drama of its time. It was possible to Anglicize the play, for a successful London season in 1874, merely by changing the locale to Brighton and altering a few lines of dialogue.

Yet, for all that, the evening at the Aldwych Theatre is a pleasant and delightful one. Just as a bedraggled, shapeless Christmas tree can be given a transitory glamour by draping it in tinsel and lights, so director Ronald Eyre has added little ornaments of his own to the dull original. A shining cast adds a glitter all its own, transforming a low farce into a high comedy.

Not Wisely, but... The play has an unusual hero in Bob Sackett, "who loved not wisely, but four well," as the program puts it. Sackett somehow becomes "simultaneously" engaged to four fashionable beauties, thus providing some sort of action as he tries to conceal the liberality of his love from each one and, having been caught out, tries to escape the consequences.

Howard's sense of humor is repetitious. It consists in setting up a situation and then having it go endlessly wrong. Thus Sackett's unfaithfulness is discovered by the women one after another. When he is challenged to a duel, it is not by one angry man, but by seven, and while he waits for his opponents to arrive, his room is invaded unexpectedly not by one woman but by four — all of whom have to be concealed in cupboards. Unfortunately, Howard is unable to ex-

Let's not forget that it has been another year for dud musicals, at the Cambridge Theatre Michael Lombardi's "Troubadour," with music by Ray Holder, is a dreary offering saved from total disaster only by the ingenious sets of Tim Goodchild.

Medieval in setting, Lombardi's book is mediocre in concept, a confused tale of courtly love and a romance between a wife-beating troubadour and a pacifist princess that only proves that a little Camelot goes a long way.

The book and lyrics veer between the pedantic and the gratingly anachronistic. The music is bland and the performance ordinary. Kim Braden's hectoring, gossamer princess provides an excellent argument for wife-beating. "Troubadour" is certainly nothing to make a song and dance about.

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Flash... Paris Bourse	CLOS. PREC. DE 28	HIGH-LOW TUES.-WED.	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SH. - '75, '76, '77	SHRS. OUTST. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS	Flash... Paris Bourse	CLOS. PREC. DE 28	HIGH-LOW TUES.-WED.	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SH. - '75, '76, '77	SHRS. OUTST. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS	
COMPANY	INDUS.	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	COMPANY	INDUS.	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	
AQUITAINE	Petrol	593	- 300	531	537	- 530	6	3.3	83.00	- 53.63	- 82.00	14,774			SOGBAR net profit (Q3, 77-Sept. '78) = 28.35 MF vs. 19.70 MF (+ 43.9%).	
BOUYGUES	Construct.	930	- 322.10	871	900	- 890	10	3.2	25.92	- 30.34	- 83.50	600			Group 3rd quarter 78 turnover (ex. taxes) = 967.09 MF vs. 805 MF (+ 22.6%).	
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass food	690	- 311.60	543	566	- 535	27	5.0	24.39	- 20.12	- 20.10	2,332			As of Sept. 30, group consol. turnover = 10,790 MF vs. 9,618 MF (+ 12.2%).	
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping	214.90	- 125	184.90	185	- 184.90	12	6.3	16.41	- 13.34	- 15.60	1,866			Subs. UTA 9 months '78 sales = 2,088 MF (+ 17.2% vs. 9 months '77).	
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	134.20	- 80	124	129.50	- 129	9	6.5	18.02	- 24.40	- 14.30	1,672			Activity up abroad (Africa, Mid. and Far East) and 1979 looks further promising.	
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	144.20	- 98.10	130	130	- 128.50	10	6.2	15.85	- 14.08	- 13.30	5,678			COF lead manager of Int'l consortium in extra \$130M. credit for Brazil project.	
CREDIT INDUSTRI. & COMM.	Bank	133	- 74	127.50	126.50	- 124.90	14	5.5	10.84	- 8.74	- 9.00	4,528			New SICAV in French securities (FRANCO) to be offered public by CIC group as of Sept. 22.	
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind.	103.30	- 48.60	61	61.90	- 59.90	-	-	9.62	- 5.56	-	3,684			Company's first 9 months '78 turnover = 3,428 MF (+ 3.3% vs. '77).	
EURAFRANCE	Holding	370	- 142	323	327.50	- 321	5	3.6	35.50	- 54.30	- 69.50	2,193			77-78 net dividend of 13 F (vs. 11.7 F payable as of December 22).	
FERROD S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	500	- 326	465	467.80	- 464	12	4.5	29.27	- 73.01	- 38.20	1,574			Perodac acquires Soma Europe Transmissions (Spain).	
IMETAL	Mining	73.05	- 45.80	55	54.90	- 54.80	5	6.9	24.4	- 21.51	- 10.32	7,944			Copperweld (USA) to sum. 78 turnover = 381.28 MF vs. 317.12 MF (+ 26%).	
MOET-HEINNESSY	Beverage	614	- 312.10	550	570	- 562	36	1.5	5.71	- 12.71	- 20.80	3,158			First 9 months consolidated turnover (ex-taxes) = 1,292 MF (+ 26% vs. '77).	
NORD (Compagnie du)	Holding	38.50	- 15	25.45	28.40	- 25.90	-	-	5.9	0.29	- 1.72	- 2.15	13,284			Acquisition of Cie du Nord by Banque Paribas confirmed as of Dec. 19.
PECHINEY-UGI-KUHMANN	Holding	110	- ed	72	73.50	- 73	13	6.9	6.30	- 6.00	- 5.60	25,491			1st 9 months '78 consol. turnover = 20,393 MF (+ 2.6% of which 25.3% from overseas).	
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	535	- 241.10	482	495	- 498	4	2.4	42.79	- 132.77	- 134.45	9,862			New Peugeot cars agreed with Yugoslav Gov. for vehicle contract plan.	
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol	98	- 51.20	75.60	75.50	- 75	-	-	7.9	-	-	-	5,450			1978 1st semester turnover = 9,126.13 MF vs. 5,278.97 MF (+ 1.1%).
REDOUTE	Mail order	650	- 451	555	552	- 550	12	3.2	45.57	- 47.86	- 48.00	926			1st 9 months '78 group consol. turnover = 2,465 MF vs. 2,207 MF (+ 17.7%).	
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	124.90	- 47.60	117.80	122.40	- 118	27	5.1	5.83	- 6.34	- 4.40	18,941			1st semester 1978 consol. turnover = 13,164 MF vs. 12,254 MF in 1977 (+ 6.8%).	
ROBECO	Invest. Comp.	384	- 336.50	339.20	353	- 351.90	-	-	10.7	-	-	-	25,300			Balance assembly with 5% share contribution (77-78) as of December 2.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1900	- 1339	1900	1910	- 1900	27	1.2	75.76	- 87.48	- 70.00	310			1st sem. 78-79 group consol. turnover = 363.77 MF vs. 314.27 MF (+ 15.7%).	

[illegible]

Seeks End to Farm Subsidies

France Said Balking At EMS Jan. 1 Start

PARIS, Dec. 28 (Reuters) — France will not join the European Monetary System (EMS), the long-debated link-up of Common Market currencies scheduled to begin on Monday, until its partners agree to phase out controversial farm-price subsidies, a leading government source said today.

The news delivered a blow to the new system which, after months of hard bargaining, was to have begun Monday with all Common Market countries in its ranks except Britain. The source said that the EMS would not come into effect until the problem was solved, and existing monetary arrangements would continue beyond Monday if necessary.

In Brussels, an EEC spokesman said it appeared that the EMS would not be able to start on time unless France withdrew its objections. Emphasizing that he was giving his own, not official, opinion, the spokesman said that the start would have to be delayed until the dispute on farm-price subsidies was settled.

However, the West German government said it was confident that the European Monetary System would be set into operation at the beginning of next month as planned. AP-Dow Jones reported from Frankfurt, spokesman Armin Gruenewald said "the French president has often said publicly that France will join the EMS at its inception. We have heard nothing yet from him to contradict this."

Mr. Gruenewald also said that a dramatization of the French position on Monetary Compensatory Amounts (MCAs) "is not advisable." He said that EEC agriculture ministers will meet Jan. 15 to discuss the matter in a special sitting. He said it was not in certain that France would not meet the foreseen Friday target date for presenting the EEC commission with its working rate for the EMS currency band.

France, along with West Germany, was one of the original advocates of the EMS, a system under which member currencies would float against each other within strict limits, with the intention of creating a zone of currency stability to smooth out Western European trade.

But the French government is demanding that its entry into the EMS be accompanied by an agreement on a timetable for the abolition of MCAs, which are used to offset currency fluctuations in Common Market farm trade. France and West Germany have clashed on the issue and several of the nine EEC members refused to abolish MCAs during meetings of the EEC Council of Ministers earlier this month in Brussels (HT, Dec. 22). The effect of phasing out MCAs would be to raise farm prices in France while lowering them in West Germany.

A French expert agreed with officials from other EEC states in Brussels earlier today to a three-week freeze of MCAs to allow a breathing space for France and West Germany to resolve their differences. But the French are insisting that MCAs must be abolished in stages if necessary, the source said.

But the source said the EMS could start up at any time after the two countries settled their dispute on MCAs. He stressed that France

still fully intended to participate in the new monetary system.

In Rome, Italian officials said that they shared France's concern for reform of the Common Market farm policy but they have made no moves in the current dispute between France and West Germany over MCAs. Italy, like France, wants a devaluation of its so-called green currency to protect its farmers and reduce incentives to import costly farm products from other EEC countries. But it had agreed to leave further discussion of the problem to an EEC agriculture ministers' meeting in mid-January.

China Expansion Facing Political and Fiscal Limits

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ) — There are fiscal, social and political constraints limiting the boom that has developed in China to modernize extensively by the year 2000.

The Peking government this year has signed commitments to buy \$27 billion in technology from Japan, Western Europe and the United States, and this level of purchasing has stirred great expectations among sellers.

However, China can not afford everything it wants, and large revenues from its bounteous oil reserves are years away. Crop failures could continue to force high agricultural imports, reducing Peking's ability to pay for industrial goods.

Diplomatic relations with the United States should ease China's financial problems by opening the way for tariff cuts and for U.S. government and commercial loans, but

the diplomatic ties will not eliminate those problems.

There are also political and social obstacles that could render this trade boom illusory. Historically, the China market has proved to be a mirage. Although the current ambitious modernization campaign is unprecedented, it is not irreversible.

5 to 7 Years

"China has about five to seven years to produce improvements in the lives of its people if modernization is to last as the policy of China," one Carter administration China expert predicts.

The driving force behind China's great leap toward the West is Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who will visit Washington in January. At 74, Mr. Teng is in a hurry to entrench his modernization policy so his successors can not reverse it, hence, the breathtaking pace of business

deals. Yet Mr. Teng's age raises questions about the permanence of this course.

China primarily seeks industrial products, not consumer goods, although it does plan an electronics industry to make color-television sets for domestic sale. The National Council for U.S.-China Trade estimates Peking will spend \$40 billion between now and 1985 on Western technology.

Specifically, U.S. businessmen can expect Chinese interest in computers, aircraft, mining technology and offshore drilling equipment, all technology in which the U.S. can claim some superiority. Although some U.S. companies already have arranged big deals, so far, the overwhelming share of business has gone to Japan with the European Economic Community in second place.

China has not had any trouble borrowing commercially because with little debt, Peking has a good credit rating. But China's creditworthiness could be undermined if it is forced to use large amounts of limited foreign currencies for grain imports rather than for more productive purposes or for loan repayments. With China's population expanding at the rate of 2 percent a year, most U.S. trade experts believe the country could import as much as \$1.5 billion in agricultural products annually for at least the next several years.

Underlining this possibility, China's news agency yesterday reported that China harvested about 295 million tons of grain this year, up 10 million tons or 4 percent from the previous year, and record output.

However, Hsinhua acknowledged that the record harvest

"fell short of the original production target," although it did not indicate what that was.

Hsinhua attributed the failure to achieve the target to "a severe drought of a magnitude rare in the 29 post-liberation years and to shortcomings in our work in some areas."

Nonetheless, in order to achieve the nation's 400-million-ton target by 1985, Chinese grain output would have to grow by 4.5 percent annually. Since China's population, at nearly a billion, increases about 17 million a year, the country needs to produce an additional 4 million tons a year just to keep up with population growth. Moreover, the government's pledge to raise living standards, and its need to increase agriculture-related exports, has made it critical for there to be a sharp improvement in agriculture.

Socialist Enthusiasm

For this reason, the Communist Party's central committee decided at a plenary session last week that, starting in 1979, it would increase the state's grain purchase price by 20 percent on compulsory procurement, and by 50 percent on any additional voluntary procurements. In addition, it pledged not to increase the agricultural tax "for a fairly long period to come" and, while production will presumably increase over the years, the state's procurement quotas would not be raised. Through these measures, the central committee hoped "to stimulate socialist enthusiasm of our country's several hundred million peasants" will be released.

The Carter administration is considering granting China Export-Import (Continued on Page 9)

Qantas Switches to Rolls Engines

In an unusual move, Qantas, the Australian airline, said it is switching to Rolls-Royce engines from Pratt & Whitney to power its Boeing 747 jumbo jets. Qantas, which already has 17 of the jets, is buying two more 747s and said those will use the Rolls RB211-524B engine, rated at 50,000 pounds thrust on takeoff. A Rolls spokesman estimated the initial order would be valued at \$40 million. Other orders could follow. Rolls called the Qantas sale "a significant breakthrough." Pratt & Whitney is a United Technologies unit.

Austria, Ford Discussing Plant

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and representatives of Ford Motor and its European subsidiary had another round of talks on the construction of a Ford plant in Austria. While Mr. Kreisky some time ago considered Austria's chance to get the \$1.5-million plant as promising, Ford representatives said a decision could not be expected before April. The company says it is negotiating with other Continental governments as well and would closely examine all proposals. Another round of talks was planned next January.

Maruzen Oil, Kansai Oil to Merge

Maruzen Oil says it has reached a tentative agreement with Kansai Oil to merge next autumn. Maruzen says the two oil refiners are now in negotiation to work out details. The merger, if it materializes, would be the first between Japanese oil companies, the financial positions of which have deteriorated since the 1973 oil crisis. "We are now discussing details as to the timing, capital share of each company and others," Maruzen says. "We are hoping to merge next autumn."

Lurgi Gets China Order

Lurgi Gesellschaften says it has received a 500-million-Deutsche-mark order from China for two chemical plants. The plants, which are scheduled for operation in 1982, will have a daily capacity of 1000 tons of ammonia from coal and 300 tons of methanol from heavy oil.

Leading Index Declines

U.S. Trade Deficit Off in Month

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (HT) — The U.S. trade deficit narrowed to \$1.95 billion during November from \$2.13 billion the previous month, the Commerce Department reported today, despite fears that an oil-buying surge prior to the OPEC price rise would widen the gap.

However, the data pushed the 1978 total deficit to a new yearly record and the department also reported that the index of leading economic indicators, which tends to foreshadow economic trends, declined in the month.

The November deficit, which was the 30th in a row, compares with a \$2.93-billion deficit in November 1977 and was only the fourth time all year that it fell below the \$2-billion level, the Commerce Department said.

The deficit for the first 11 months of 1978 stood at \$26.74 billion to surpass 1977's record \$26.5 billion, the department said.

Imports last month rose 0.4 percent from October to \$15.21 billion, a record, after rising 0.1 percent in October to \$15.14 billion and rising 7.3 percent in September to \$15.12 billion.

Exports increased 1.9 percent to \$13.26 billion compared with a decline of 3.1 percent in October to \$13.01 billion and a rise of 7.7 percent the month before to \$13.43 billion.

Oil Imports Up

Imports of petroleum and related products rose 2.3 percent in November to an adjusted \$3.58 billion after falling 3.5 percent in October to \$3.5 billion.

The department also said that the U.S. trade deficit with Japan narrowed in November to \$674 million from a deficit of \$838 million in October on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Overall, U.S. imports last month declined in eight of ten major categories including food, gold and machinery and transportation equipment. And four of the major export categories increased last month from the previous month including chemicals, aircraft, coal and gold.

Leading Index Off

Calculated the way most other nations compute their trade figures to include the cost of insurance and freight on imports without affecting exports, the trade deficit in November narrowed to \$2.92 billion from a deficit of \$3.06 billion the month before.

The department also reported the index of leading economic indicators decreased 0.6 percent in November following increases of 0.4

percent in October, 0.9 percent in September and 0.5 percent in August. The November decline brought the index to 137.7 percent of the 1967 average compared with 138.6 percent in October.

The department said five of ten indicators available for November contributed to the decline: the number of companies reporting slower deliveries; contracts and orders for plant and equipment; stock prices; money supply and new orders.

The biggest upward influence was the increase to 40.6 from 40.4 in the average number of hours in factory workweeks. Other upward influences were a lower layoff rate in manufacturing, faster growth in liquid assets of business and consumers, a faster rise in key wholesale prices and a higher number of building permits issued. Figures on new business formation and inventories were not available in time for inclusion in the index.

The department's index of coincident indicators, which tends to move up or down simultaneously with economic activity, rose 1 percent in November to 142.8 percent of the 1967 average.

The index of lagging indicators, which tends to trail economic trends, increased 4.4 percent in November to 157.2 percent. The ratio of these two indexes, which tends to signal turning points in the economy in advance of the index of leading indicators, declined to 0.91 in November from 0.94 in October.

Farm Exports of Record

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ) — U.S. agricultural exports set a record for the ninth year in a row in fiscal 1978 and helped to pare the nation's trade deficit from \$48.2 billion to \$34.8 billion, Citibank said yesterday.

The farm exports increased 34 percent over 1977's record to \$27.5 billion and showed a \$15.4 billion surplus over agricultural imports, the bank said in its monthly economic letter. It noted that U.S. farm imports rose 12 percent in the year to a record.

Citibank quoted a Department of Agriculture forecast that farm exports are expected to reach \$24 billion in fiscal 1979 with a surplus of some \$15 billion.

Wall St. Broadly Lower; M-2 Falls \$500 Million

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices retreated in moderate trading on continued concern about unrest in Iran and caution ahead of the weekly banking statistics.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported the M-1 money supply rose \$100 million in the latest reporting week but the broader M-2 fell \$500 million and the M-1 Plus also dropped \$500 million. The data puts M-1 growth over the latest four weeks at 0.7 percent compared with the 13 weeks previously. M-2 similarly showed a 5.2 percent growth.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 2.60 to 805.96 but losers paced winners 1,047 to 444 on volume of 25.44 million shares, up from 23.58 traded yesterday.

In government securities market, the Federal Reserve twice tried to lower the key federal funds rate by adding reserves with funds trading at 10%. However, fed funds finished at 11 1/4 percent.

Philip Morris slipped 1/4 to 71 1/4. It raised cigarette prices 55 cents per thousand. Sony topped the active list, adding 1/4 to 8 1/4. White Motor was also a prominent gainer, rising 1 1/4 to 7 1/4 in active turnover.

Among the losers, NCR dropped 1/2 to 61, Burroughs 1 1/4 to 73 1/4. Owens-Corning Fiberglass 1 1/4 to 25 1/4. Honeywell 1 1/4 to 70 1/4. Chesapeake System 1 1/4 to 26 1/4. Dome Mines climbed two to 78. Lane Bryant 1 1/4 to 21 and Timken 1 1/4 to 49 1/4. MacDonalds and Forbes jumped 3 1/4 to 18 1/4.

American Stock Exchange prices also fell in active trading with the index off 0.66 to 149.42 and the average price per share down six cents.

In other developments, Hudson's Bay said that over 60 percent of the shares of Simpsons Ltd. and the class B shares of Simpsons-Sears Ltd. have been tendered under the company's combination cash and

stock offer. The offer has been extended to Jan. 10.

Shareholders of Olin Corp. approved the merger into a subsidiary of Johns-Manville.

In Chicago, wheat closed irregularly higher, corn higher, oats lower and soybeans mixed on the Board of Trade. Wheat was up 1/4 to 27 1/2 cents, corn up 1/4 to 1 1/4, oats off 1/4 to 1 1/4, and soybeans off 1/4 to 6 cents.

Detroit Sees Strong Sales For Spring

DETROIT, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ) — Betting that the pace of new-car sales will not show any significant downturn in the early part of 1979, U.S. automakers have set first quarter production schedules that would boost already sizable dealer inventories even higher by spring.

Detroit's tentative plans call for domestic auto output to climb 7.9 percent from a year earlier to the highest level since the record 1973 first quarter, sources said. If the industry adheres to its current schedules, it will be building cars much more rapidly than it expects to be selling them in the quarter. That means the addition of some 300,000 cars to dealer lots by April 1. After that, automakers apparently expect the usual spring upswing in deliveries to begin reducing what would be a record inventory of over two million units.

Whether Detroit sticks with its current plan depends on what happens to auto sales over the next several weeks and on any changes in the industry's assessment of the potential spring auto market. Currently, there is considerable disagreement about the outlook for all of next year, with forecasts ranging all the way from a boom to a moderate slump.

Automakers seem fairly confident, however, that at least the first part of next year will be good enough to support brisk production.

Sources say automakers tentatively are planning to build about 2,445,000 cars in their U.S. plants in the first quarter, compared with about 2,267,000 a year earlier. Industry sources, though, go out of their way to emphasize that current plans are highly preliminary and that there is a good chance schedules will be trimmed if sales show any sign of softening after the first of the year.

Mexico Raises Price Of Oil by \$1 a Barrel

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 28 (Reuters) — Mexico will increase the export price of its crude oil by \$1 to \$14.10 a barrel during the first quarter of 1979, the state oil company Pemex said today.

It said the decision, which followed agreement by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to increase their prices by 14.5 percent, was in keeping with Mexico's policy of pricing its oil higher than world levels. Mexico, which is not an OPEC member, exports its oil mainly to the United States and Canada.

BLEU Has Small Surplus

BRUSSELS, Dec. 28 (Reuters) — The Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union's current account showed a small provisional September surplus of 1 million Belgian francs (about \$346,000) compared with an upward revised August deficit of 16.5 billion francs and a deficit of 4.6 billion francs in September of last year, the National Bank reported today.

The fine assessed Braniff was the maximum penalty possible at the time the violations took place. Since then, fines for breaking the Sherman Antitrust Act have been raised to \$1 million for each count. Despite the plea, Braniff officials maintained they were innocent of all charges. They said they accepted the no contest plea "to avoid the burdens and costs of a trial."

The indictments against Braniff and Texas International were returned in August of last year. U.S. prosecutors accused Braniff and TIA of filing petitions before the courts and federal agencies in a deliberate conspiracy to hamper Southwest's operations at Hobby Airport in Houston.

The charges also alleged that the two airlines tried to prevent their passengers from switching to Southwest flights when their own flights were canceled. Southwest Airlines got off the ground despite the actions. The airline has since expanded operations to more than a dozen Texas cities.

Warrants are not exercisable from January 2 to January 5, 1979, both days inclusive (Article 2 of the Conditions of Warrants).

We expressly remind all holders of our warrants that the option rights will expire on August 31, 1979.

Willemstad, Curaçao, December, 1978.

The Managing Directors

SIEMENS WESTERN FINANCE N.V.

CURAÇAO, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Warrants Attached to Our

5 1/2% U.S. Dollar bonds Due 1979

Adjustment of the Option Price

Holders of warrants are hereby advised that pursuant to a capital increase with subscription right for shareholders effected by Siemens Aktiengesellschaft, the option price for each ordinary share of Siemens AG in the nominal amount of DM 50.00 to be purchased by exercise of the warrants will be reduced to

DM 219.60

effective January 8, 1979.

Warrants are not exercisable from January 2 to January 5, 1979, both days inclusive (Article 2 of the Conditions of Warrants).

We expressly remind all holders of our warrants that the option rights will expire on August 31, 1979.

Willemstad, Curaçao, December, 1978.

The Managing Directors

Japan CD-Market Outline Disappoints Some Banks

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ) — Conditions for issuing certificates of deposit (CDs) in Japan are emerging, though some financial institutions are not fully satisfied with the terms.

A Finance Ministry statement

yesterday outlined some of the conditions for issuing CDs, which are notes issued by banks against large-denomination deposits by customers. While the final details remain to be settled in the next month or so, the following terms have been set:

• The maturity of CD issues will range from three to six months. Authorization to extend maturities to a year, which many banks want, is not expected soon.

• Interest rates on the CDs will be free of government control. Most other interest rates in Japan are set by the government.

• The ceiling on the total volume of CDs issued by any financial institution will be a certain percentage of its shareholders' equity. The minimum volume of any one issue of CDs will be 300 million yen (about \$1.5 million).

• All financial institutions, including foreign banks but excluding security houses, will be allowed to issue CDs.

• The resale of issued CDs requires the issuer's agreement.

The long-awaited opening of the Tokyo CD market had been regarded by foreign banks and Japan's so-called city commercial banks as a source of long-term yen loans. But the 6-month maturity limitation undercuts their hopes for use of the market. Terms of one year or longer are offered on floating-rate CDs in most international capital markets.

This and other restrictions on the issuance of CDs reflects compromises stemming from opposition by other Japanese banks, such as long-term credit banks and trust banks which have opposed the introduction of CDs because they will conflict with the bonds issued by those banks. Under government regulations, only the long-term credit banks, the trust banks and Bank of Tokyo Ltd., a city bank with a unique foreign-exchange role, are allowed to issue bonds in Japan.

Regional and mutual banks have also been against the introduction because of fears that the city banks will absorb the funds of local municipalities and regional corporations by issuing CDs.

Foreign banks are especially disappointed by the short maturities allowed on CDs because they want a source of long-term yen funds to match their lendings of equivalent length in the Japanese currency. Nevertheless, they have welcomed the introduction.

The method for setting a ceiling on the issue volume of foreign banks is still under discussion.

Belgium Posts Rise In Consumer Prices

BRUSSELS, Dec. 28 (Reuters) — Belgian consumer prices rose 0.44 percent in December and were up 3.86 percent from a year earlier with the index, base mid-1974 to mid-1975, at 130.09. The Economic Affairs Ministry said today. This compares with a monthly rise of 0.31 percent in November, when the year-on-year rate was 3.82 percent.

The ministry also reported that the wholesale price index, base 1936-1938, rose 0.86 percent in November to 867.7 after a fall of 0.16 percent in October. The rise, mainly reflecting higher food prices, leaves the index 0.43 percent above November of last year.

Japan Restricts Steel to EEC

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (Reuters) — Six major Japanese steel makers will continue to restrict their steel exports to the European Economic Community, Nippon Steel said today.

It said the decision, which is subject to government approval, was made after a request from the EEC. It said the community was fighting recession in the steel industry by restricting imports.

Under a three-year agreement that expires this month, the Japanese exports of steel to the EEC were kept to 1.22 million tons a year. But the actual exports fell short of the quota with 533,000 tons shipped during the first 11 months of this year, compared with 1.13 million tons in the same period of last year, Nippon said.

The self-imposed export controls are Kawasaki Steel, Nippon Kokan, Sumitomo Metal Industries, Kobe Steel and Nishin Steel.

Dollar Advances On Trade Data

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ) — The dollar today opened sharply lower against European currencies but finished with gains after better-than-expected U.S. trade figures were reported.

Continuing central bank support also helped the dollar's recovery, dealers said.

However, the dollar slipped to 191.90 yen from 194.65 late yesterday. Traders said this probably represented a technical correction because the dollar was firm against the yen in yesterday's trading.

After trading as low as 1.8130 Deutsche marks in the early morning, the dollar recovered to 1.8282 DM at the end of the day in London dealings, compared with 1.8220 late yesterday. The dollar advanced to 1.6272 Swiss francs from 1.6150 and moved up to 4.2050 French francs from 4.1725.

Sterling slipped to \$2.0292 from \$2.0375 while the Canadian dollar was little changed at \$4.40 cents.

France Completes Concorde Program

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ) — The French state-owned Aérospatiale has made its first test flight, company officials said. The test of the Concorde, built by Britain's government-owned British Aerospace, Aérospatiale's partner in the venture, is slated for completion in February 1979, ending the program.

Of the approximately 300 Concorde II's built had hoped to fly only nine have been bought by the state-run carriers Air France and British Airways. Two are used for test flights and five are unsold.

[illegible][illegible]

21%	12%	Rorer	.76	4.4	15	270	17%	17%	17%	- 1/4
23%	15	Rosario	.50a	3.1	10	173	16%	15%	16%	+ 1/4
27%	12%	Bowman	.08	4.1	10	95	19%	18%	19%	- 1/4
28%	27%	TRW	1.80	4.9	7	204	37%	37%	37%	- 1/4
32%	60%	TRW	pr 4.50	6.4	1	70	70	70	70	- 1/2
34%	25%	Wilks	1.00a	4.9	8	81	81	81	81	- 1/4
33%	18%	Wallibus	.34	3.4	8	43	23%	23%	23%	- 1/4
35%	12%	Walsh	1.00	4.9	7	81	81	81	81	- 1/4

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

8%	4%	Saxon	7	162	4%	4%	4%	1%
6%	2%	Schoeler	121	3	2%	3	3	+ 1/2
38	24%	Schr Pio	1.24	4.2	8	33%	29%	29%

[illegible]

3192	23	Socist	36	3.9	7	21	24%	24%	24%+14
29	20%	Secopr	1.12	4.0	11	28	22%	28	+14
77%	9%	Secopr	.27e	1.9	7	33	14	13%	14 + 14

[illegible]

1974	28 1/2	Shell Oil	1.80	5.6	6	158	32%	32%	32%	—	%	18%	15%	TWA pf	1.90	72	12	16%	16%	16%	—	19%	12%	Worms	.40	4.4	7	131	13%	13%	13%	—	%
1975	28 1/2	Shell Oil	1.80	5.6	6	158	32%	32%	32%	—	%	18%	15%	TWA pf	1.90	72	12	16%	16%	16%	—	19%	12%	Worms	.40	4.4	7	131	13%	13%	13%	—	%
1976	28 1/2	Shell Oil	1.80	5.6	6	158	32%	32%	32%	—	%	18%	15%	TWA pf	1.90	72	12	16%	16%	16%	—	19%	12%	Worms	.40	4.4	7	131	13%	13%	13%	—	%
1977	28 1/2	Shell Oil	1.80	5.6	6	158	32%	32%	32%	—	%	18%	15%	TWA pf	1.90	72	12	16%	16%	16%	—	19%	12%	Worms	.40	4.4	7	131	13%	13%	13%	—	%
1978	28 1/2	Shell Oil	1.80	5.6	6	158	32%	32%	32%	—	%	18%	15%	TWA pf	1.90	72	12	16%	16%	16%	—	19%	12%	Worms	.40	4.4	7	131	13%	13%	13%	—	%
1979	28 1/2	Shell Oil	1.80	5.6	6	158	32%	32%	32%	—	%	18%	15%	TWA pf	1.90	72	12	16%	16%	16%	—	19%	12%	Worms	.40	4.4	7	131	13%	13%	13%	—	%
1980	28 1/2	Shell Oil	1.80	5.6	6	158	32%	32%	32%	—	%	18%	15%	TWA pf	1.90	72	12	16%	16%	16%	—	19%	12%	Worms	.40	4.4	7	131	13%	13%	13%	—	%
1981	28 1/2	Shell Oil	1.80	5.6	6	158	32%	32%	32%	—	%	18%	15%	TWA pf	1.90	72	12	16%	16%	16%	—	19%	12%	Worms	.40	4.4	7	131	13%	13%	13%	—	%
1982	28 1/2	Shell Oil	1.80	5.6	6	158	32%	32%	32%	—	%	18%	15%	TWA pf	1.90	72	12	16%	16%	16%	—	19%	12%	Worms	.40	4.4	7	131	13%	13%	13%	—	%
1983	28 1/2	Shell Oil	1.80	5.6	6	158	32%	32%	32%	—	%	18%	15%	TWA pf	1.90	72	12	16%	16%	16%	—	19%	12%	Worms	.40	4.4	7	131	13%	13%	13%	—	%
1984	28 1/2	Shell Oil	1.80	5.6	6	158	32%	32%	32%	—	%	18%	15%	TWA pf	1.90	72	12	16%	16%	16%	—	19%	12%	Worms	.40	4.4	7	131	13%	13%	13%	—	%
1985	28 1/2	Shell Oil	1.80	5.6	6	158	32%	32%	32%	—	%	18%	15%	TWA pf	1.90	72	12	16%	16%	16%	—	19%	12%	Worms	.40	4.4	7	131	13%	13%	13%	—	%
1986	28 1/2	Shell Oil	1.80	5.6	6	158	32%	32%	32%	—	%	18%	15%	TWA pf	1.90	72	12	16%	16%	16%	—	19%	12%	Worms	.40	4.4	7	131	13%	13%	13%	—	%
1987	28 1/2	Shell Oil	1.80	5.6	6	158	32%	32%	32%	—	%	18%	15%	TWA pf	1.90	72	12	16%	16%	16%	—	19%	12%	Worms	.40	4.4	7	131	13%	13%	13%	—	%
1988	28 1/2	Shell Oil	1.80	5.6	6	158	32%	32%	32%	—																							

[illegible]

24%	13½	SmithA	1.40	7.8	3	29	18	17%	17%	— ½	25	15%	Trinity	1	5.1	6	23	19%	19%	19%	— ¼	19½	12½	Zurried	.48	.47	7	46	14%	14%	14%
																				High Low Class. C's											

[illegible]

600 Argus C	315 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	755 Crush Int	21 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	1013 Inland Gas	5 1/2	10 1/2	11	750 3000 Rmt	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
1150 Alcoa A	317 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2 + 1/4	3440 Cyprus	51 0/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	2021 Int Mogul	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 - 1/4	300 St. Brodct	31 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
3225 BP Con	220 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2 + 1/4	5300 Cedar Res	57 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/2 - 1/4	5470 Int Pipe A	51 1/2	16	16 1/2 + 1/4	6448 Sinter A	23 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2 + 1/4
		20 1/2	20 1/2									300 Sinter B	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

[illegible]

300 Cad Frv	510	94%	94%	94%	14	3000 Fines	500	100%	100%	100%	100%	3100 Union Oil	5100	94%	94%	94%	14			
1500 Cal Pow A	540%	40%	40%	40%	14	1300 Falcon C	56%	67%	67%	14	6000 Lob Co B	440	430	435	14	700 U Keno	58%	8	8%	14
1100 Camfro	513%	13	13%	13%	14	315 Fibre Nk A	532%	22	22%	14	200 Loeb M	58	8	8	14	5200 U Slope	59%	9%	9%	14
						1000 Fines	500	100%	100%	100%	100%									

[illegible]

1400 CHUM	51 3/4	-1 1/4	1 3/4	+ 3/4	1800 FALD CH	A	29 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	5825 Oshawa	A	50	27 1/2	7 1/2
					575 Horiequin		51 3/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	200 Parnour	A	56 1/2	6	6 1/2 - 1/2
					1900 Hawker	A	58 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	200 Parnour	A	56 1/2	6	6 1/2 - 1/2

[illegible]

	265	Nippon Elec.	300		472.90	476.20	535.50	432.40
Hitech				London 3/1				
Honda Motor	480	Shorn	466	London 5/0	241.52	243.73	265.03	285.42

[illegible]

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AMEX Closing Prices December 28

[illegible]

12 Month Stock										Sis.		Close		O/S		12 Month Stock										Sis.		Close		O/S				
High	Low	Vol.	In %	P/E	100s	High	Low	Vol.	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Vol.	In %	P/E	100s	High	Low	Vol.	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Vol.	In %	P/E	100s	High	Low	Vol.	Quot.	Close		
4	29	RBW C	13	14	4	3%	4	3%	4	3%	73%	3%	Starved	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
31	214	234	RuChn	41	2	1	30%	30%	30%	30%	1%	1%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
5%	4%	4%	SFM	20	4.5	6	4%	4%	4%	4%	20%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
13%	8%	4%	SEB	25	30	5	6%	6%	6%	6%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
3%	3%	3%	SMD	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
3%	3%	3%	SMD	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
16%	16%	16%	System	32	5	5	1%	1%	1%	1%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
1%	1%	1%	Scorle	10	5.3	7	1%	1%	1%	1%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
87	72%	SDS	17	11	1400	72	11%	11%	11%	11%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
29%	29%	29%	SDS	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
19%	19%	19%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
23%	23%	23%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
16%	16%	16%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
14%	14%	14%	SPFR	14	74	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	2%	Starburst	30	7.2	4	61%	47%	42%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%	2%	11%	11%
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**International
Herald Tribune**
We've got news for you

U.S.C.	U.S.D.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit

Thu

Year Ago

FOODS

Cocoa Acacia lb.

1.40

N.Q.

Cocoa 4 percent lb.

N.A.

2.85

TEXTILES

Prichard 34 28 3/4, vnd.

0.44

0.04

METALS

Steel billets (P.H.), lb.

27.68

26.60

Iron 2 P.H., Phila., lb.

22.34

21.43

Steel scrap No. 1, vnd. P.H., lb.

85.04

89.00

Lead, 100 lb.

81.00

82.00

Copper sheet, lb.

70.79

69.00

Tin (Strait), lb.

1.6800

1.6079

Zinc, E. & S., Basic, lb.

34.95

35.00

Silver N.Y., 100 oz.

43.78

43.00

Gold N.Y., 100 oz.

728.65

146.25

COMMODITY Index

Mar

Dec 1900 (Base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)

77.61

89.20

— Preliminary

— Final

— Monthly

NEW YORK FUTURES

December 28, 1978

Open

High

Low

Close

Chg.

MAINE POTATOES

50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Mar

5.42

5.53

5.42

5.51

+1.1

Apr

5.79

5.75

5.75

5.72

+0.5

May

6.23

6.43

6.23

6.39

+0.8

Jun

6.46

6.54

6.46

6.54

+0.5

Jul

7.95

7.95

7.95

7.95

Est. sales: 967; sales Weds. 1,954.

Total open interest Weds. 11,479 off 101 from Tues.

COFFEE-C

37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

Mar

129.20

133.00

132.00

132.40

-0.78

Apr

129.00

129.50

129.00

129.26

-0.74

May

129.00

129.50

127.25

128.14

-0.54

Sep

129.00

129.75

127.25

128.58

-0.21

Dec

129.00

127.75

126.00

127.44

-0.60

Mar

129.00

130.00

129.00

129.50

+2.50

Apr

129.00

130.00

129.00

129.50

+2.48

Est. sales: 456; sales Wed. 704

Total open interest Weds. 6,395, up 84 from Tues.

CORN

5,000 bu. dollars per bu.

Mar

2.31

2.32

2.31

2.32

+0.01

May

2.40

2.41

2.40

2.41

+0.01

Jul

2.4

2.47

2.45

2.47

+0.01

Sep

2.4

2.5

2.47

2.49

+0.02

Nov

2.5

2.54

2.52

2.54

+0.02

Mar

2.6

2.67

2.65

2.67

+0.02

Sales Wed. 6,875.

Total open interest Wed. 129,194, off 449 from Tues.

SOYBEANS

5,000 bu. dollars per bu.

Mar

6.83

6.87

6.78

6.77

-0.04

May

7.08

7.09

6.97

6.95

-0.25

Jul

7.07

7.11

7.02

7.02

-0.04

Sep

7.12

7.15

7.07

7.07

-0.04

Nov

7.16

7.20

7.11

7.11

-0.04

Mar

6.8

6.83

6.78

6.78

-0.04

May

6.9

6.93

6.87

6.87

-0.04

Jul

6.94

6.97

6.87

6.87

-0.04

Sales Wed. 26,496.

Total open interest Wed. 155,780, up 194 from Tues.

SOYBEAN MEAL

100 lb. dollars per ton

Mar

185.0

191.20

188.00

189.00

+5.0

May

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NEW LOWS—107

AlaP 9.44pf	Ind/Mch 12pf	PSInd 3.50pf
AlaP 8.75pf	Intrspw pf	PSInd 2.15pf

[illegible]

China's Expansion Facing Political and Fiscal Limits

Jan	367.10	365.00	364.50	361.70	-1.50
Feb	365.00	364.10	363.10	364.20	0.10
Mar	370.00	369.00	368.30	367.30	-1.50
Apr					
May					
Jun					
Jul					
Aug					
Sep					
Oct					
Nov					
Dec					

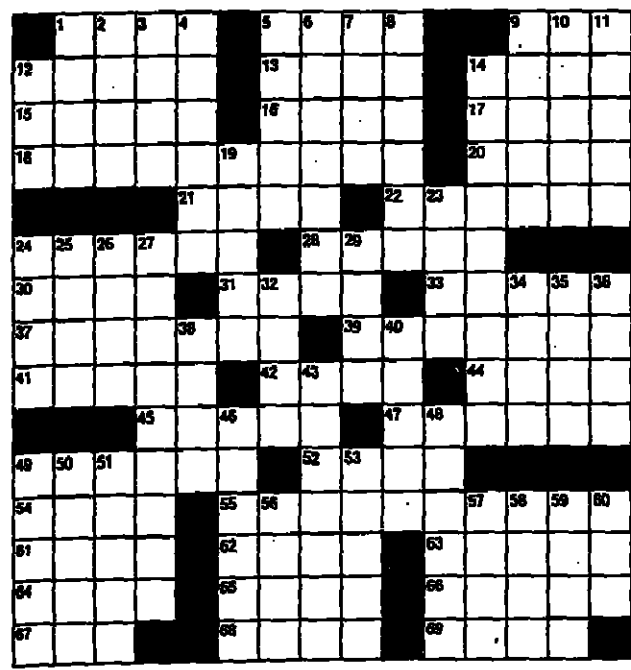
Est. sales: 1,683; Sales Weds: 1,848.					
Total open interest: Weds, 9,104 up 182 from Tues.					
GOLD 100 frow ounce contracts					
Jan	223.00	224.00	223.50	223.10	+1.30
Feb	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30
Mar	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30
Apr	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30
May	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30
Jun	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30
Jul	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30
Aug	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30
Sep	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30
Oct	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30
Nov	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30
Dec	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30
Jan	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30
Feb	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30
Mar	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30
Apr	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30
May	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30
Jun	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30
Jul	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30
Aug	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30
Sep	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30
Oct	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30
Nov	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30
Dec	220.00	227.50	222.00	222.10	-1.30

WHEAT					
Mar	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69
Apr	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69
May	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69
Jun	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69
Jul	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69
Aug	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69
Sep	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69
Oct	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69
Nov	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69
Dec	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69

Sales Weds: 4,605.	
Total open interest: Weds, 37,815, up 54 from Tues.	

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 A one
2 Funicular
3 Kind of string
4 or bone
5 Alda, as Pierce
6 Demisemiquaver
7 predecessor
8 Henny's kin
9 Mohawk River
10 city
11 A.L.'s "Famous
Amos"
12 Neglect
13 Bruce Jenner's
specialties
14 French resort
city
15 Gardener, often
22 Split-levels, e.g.
24 Creek craft
25 Morse code
30 "The Iliad,"
for one
31 Companion of
free
32 Tapestry city
33 Landlords'
incomes
34 Disgrace, in
law
41 Dutch
42 Alaskan island
43 Green monkey
45 Sigurd's horse

DOWN

- 14 Star of "Abe
Lincoln in
Illinois"
15 Valiant
16 Cambodian coin
17 Sign
18 Dorm form
19 Isinglass
20 Cloudy-eyed
21 Example of
oligophrenia
23 Virginia willow
26 Miss Oyl
27 Still
28 Lob
29 Realty
investment
35 Place for a
chapeau
36 Like Keatsian
creations
37 Type of type
38 Do harm to
39 Gunwale pin
40 Comebacks
41 Idi
42 Book of
devotions
43 Dank
44 Dodgson girl
45 Allots
12 — dauber
(wasp)

WEATHER

ALGARVE	17 C	Cloudy	MADRID	17 C	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	10 C	Overcast	MILAN	11 C	Cloudy
ANKARA	6 C	Overcast	MILAN	11 C	Cloudy
ATLANTA	17 C	Cloudy	MONTREAL	5 C	Cloudy
BEIRUT	18 C	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-12 C	Snow
BELGRADE	13 C	Overcast	MUNICH	11 C	Cloudy
BELIN	7 C	Rain	NEW YORK	-2 C	Clear
BRUSSELS	11 C	Rain	NICE	14 C	Clear
BUCHAREST	4 C	Cloudy	OSLO	-13 C	Snow
BUDAPEST	4 C	Rain	PARIS	10 C	Rain
CASABLANCA	20 C	Cloudy	PRAGUE	10 C	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	-2 C	Snow	ROME	7 C	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	17 C	Cloudy	SOFIA	7 C	Cloudy
DUBLIN	7 C	Rain	STOCKHOLM	-7 C	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	3 C	Snow	TEHRAN	N.A.	
FLORENCE	13 C	Snow	TEL AVIV	17 C	Overcast
FRANKFURT	11 C	Shower	TOKYO	8 C	Clear
GENOVA	12 C	Overcast	TURIN	5 C	Clear
MELNICKI	-2 C	Overcast	VIENNA	3 C	Rain
ISTANBUL	12 C	Cloudy	WARSAW	1 C	Snow
LAS PALMAS	19 C	Rain	WASHINGTON	-7 C	Clear
LISBON	16 C	Overcast	ZURICH	10 C	Cloudy
LONDON	11 C	Rain			
LOS ANGELES	9 C	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 7:00 GMT; Los Angeles at 2:00 GMT; all others at 12:00 GMT.)

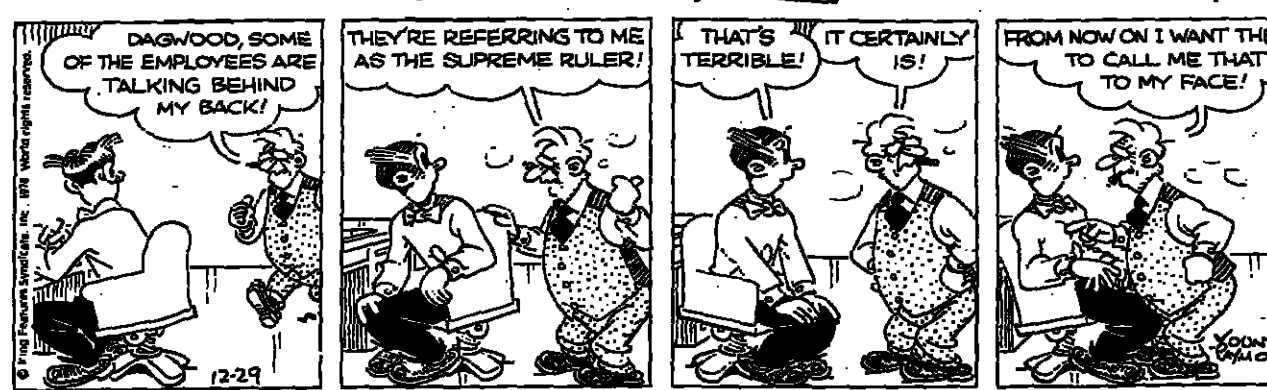
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



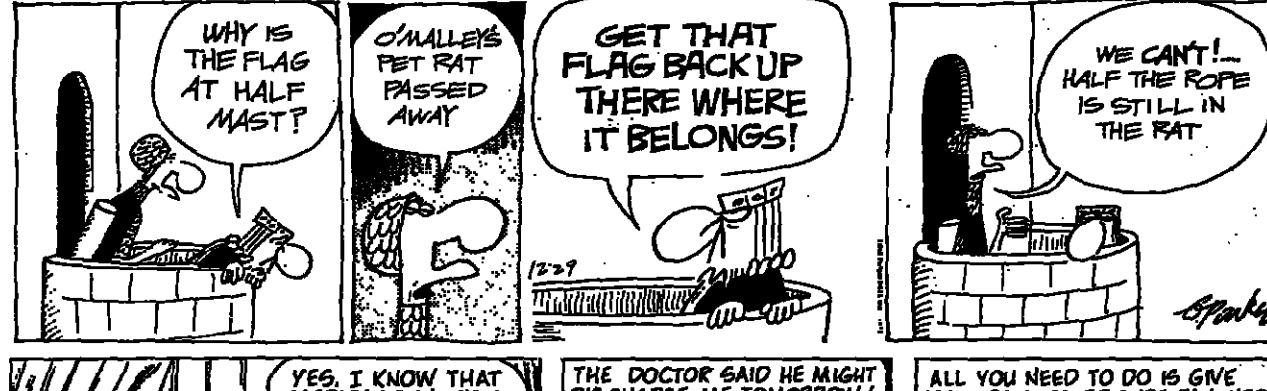
BEETLE



BAILEY



WIZARD



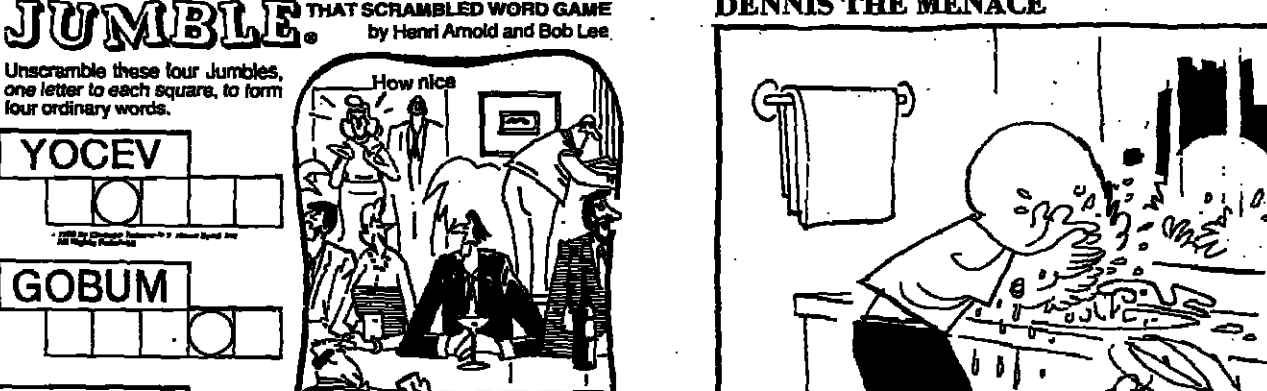
REX



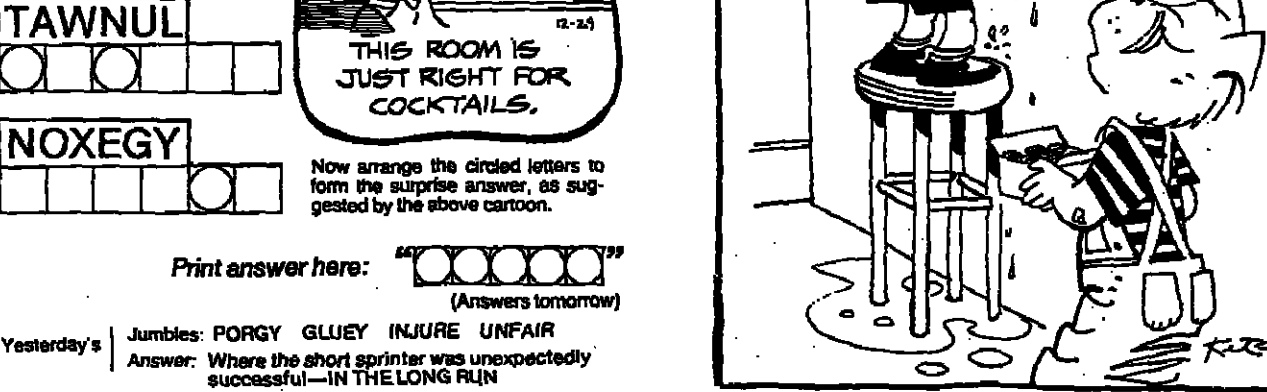
RIP



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE REALISTS

By C.P. Snow. Scribners. 336 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Carl Bode

IN C.P. SNOW'S whole shelf of novels there's not an explicit sexual scene. The closest to it occurs in one of the earliest novels he wrote, "The Search," issued in 1934. Even there, in one sentence auburn-haired Audrey, taking Arthur's hand, opens the bedroom door, and in the next sentence he wakes to see her looking at him with a wistful smile. Since that time the tides of awful candor have swept over Anglo-Saxon culture, carrying many of Snow's fellow novelists to an almost clinical explicitness. But not Snow. In an interview I had with him in 1972 he noted that he was consistently reticent, and couldn't prevent his reticence from continuing. As to the new fashions in candor: "I shouldn't be influenced by these at all."

So his latest book, "The Realists," carries a tinge of surprise. Though it's not a novel but a work of literary criticism, it stresses the sexuality of the authors he writes about. There are his eight favorite novelists. Each gets a chapter: Stendhal, Balzac, Dickens, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Henry James, and Proust, plus a neglected Spanish genius, Benito Perez Galdos. He expatiates on their sexual vigor or lack of it, on how it manifested itself in their daily life, and how much it affected their fiction. We find that the luckiest novelists gave joy to their women, thereby enriching their understanding of the female sex and of life in general.

Leaving a Ghost
Take a prime example, Dostoevsky. He didn't have a "serious relationship" with a woman until his first marriage at 34, with the result that his initial novels ran abnormally short of sex and sensuality. Moreover, that marriage proved bitter, with little or no sexual satisfaction. Still, it was his first serious affair with a liberated young woman. It "left a ghost intruding into his life long afterwards, and more than a ghost in some of his women characters." But with his second wife, Anna, he experienced a passionate love which blessed the final 14 years of his life. "That is why," says Snow, "the major novels of those last 14 years are sensually much richer, and much more balanced between mind and body, than anything he had written before. There is nothing disembodied about the women in 'The Idiot,' 'The Possessed,' or 'The Brothers Karamazov.'"

Opposite Dostoevsky, Snow sets Henry James. He suffered through out his career from "an extreme sexual timidity" which was a part of "the lack of fundamental instinct that is the single great weakness of his art." For example, the timidity stifles his otherwise superb novel, "The Portrait of a Lady." Its heroine, Isabel Archer, is nearly sexless and so her reflections on her disastrous marriage are shallow, though Henry James himself thought he made them profound.

However, it would be a caricature of Snow's lively literary criticism to see it as mainly sexual. Rather, it's mainly biographical. His critical approach to the author's work is through the author's life. And because Snow is a sound novelist who knows how to tell a story better than many of his peers, the result is often very interesting. In Dostoevsky's case Snow movingly describes his grim childhood, his epilepsy, his four years in irons as a political prisoner in

Siberia, his return home to write his poverty, his successes, and his troubles with publishers — as well as the balm of his love for Anna. Throughout the chapter Snow relates these things to Dostoevsky's marvelous fiction.

To Snow, the novelists in this book are all realists, though he has to stretch the term now and then. He's convinced that the realists do best what he himself has always tried to do. As he observes disarming about Henry James, "Like all writers who exposed a critical theory, he was, of course, making a claim for his own work." Snow's realists recount a story which gives us pleasure, and they also offer us the instruction which stems from finding out something about other people and ourselves. They reveal in their most notable books both intuitive wisdom and keen perception. So they tell us what life is truly like.

"Cold Potatoes"

These authors, to Snow, belong in the great tradition of the novel. However, toward the authors he considers outside it, the author of "what he dubs "experimental fiction," he shows an enduring hostility. Among them he numbers James Joyce and Virginia Woolf, yet he finds experimental fiction a "dead as cold potatoes." This results in a severe limitation on his literary criticism, leading him to such bizarre judgments as the James Gould Cozzens was a better novelist than William Faulkner. W. encounter this hostility as far back as his reviews for London's Sunday Times from 1949 to 1952 and as recently as in this book.

Despite these limits Snow's criticism is rewarding. Like his fiction, it shows his insight into human experience; his observations are frequently wise. In addition, he often persuades us that we should read and reread the novels he writes about. He makes literature inviting — something which is rare in modern criticism and merit more praise than it ordinarily gets.

Carl Bode, professor of English at the University of Maryland, has been doing preliminary studies for a critical biography of C.P. Snow.

Victorian Villa To Go on Block In New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (UPI) — Unless someone with a penchant for living on a grand scale comes up with \$1.9 million, the Gramercy Park mansion where Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish ruled New York society and public relations pioneer Ben Sonnenberg entertained is doomed as the city's last great Victorian single-family residence.

Queen Victoria's portrait sketched from life by the American artist Thomas Ball in 1838 (given to the city by the Fish family) dominates the ballroom-sized fifth-floor Red Room where Sonnenberg used to entertain guests with after-dinner movies. The portrait and the rest of the furnishings of 37 rooms — valued at \$4 million — will be sold at auction next June.

Sonnenberg, who died at 77 in September, had bought the house in 1931, about 50 years after Mrs. Fish and her husband (a descendant of Peter Stuyvesant) played a key role in the city's history. Sonnenberg, who was a private individual, had the house as a museum or landmark, his will specifying that all the art, antiques and books be sold.

The Sotheby Parke Bernet gallery is handling the auction, and Sonnenberg's estate is in charge of selling the house. He thinks it might attract a nonprofit foundation, a foreign mission to the United Nations, or a private individual wealthy enough to pay the purchase price, plus about \$25,000 a year in taxes, \$11,000 for heat, and salaries of at least seven servants.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

There is a wide variety of inferences that the average player over looks completely. Try looking at West's hand on the diagrammed deal, and study the bidding on which he must base his opening lead.

North had bid spades and hearts and then jumped in diamonds. He surely has at most one club, and a likely distribution is 5-4-3-1 in that order. South obviously has exactly three spades and at least five diamonds.

He bid Blackwood with an aceless hand, and must have intended to play five spades if his partner held only two aces. His final selection of diamonds rather than spades may be because he has more than five diamonds. But it may also be based on the need to score a 12th trick in dummy by ruffing a club.

This second explanation was the correct one. South had bid the hand well and reached the best slam. He counted five spade tricks and five diamond tricks, together with the heart ace and one club ruff. In six spades North would have to rely on a heart finesse.

On the routine lead of a high club, which 99.9 percent of all players would select, the slam would have rolled home easily. West would shift to a heart, but South would take the ace, maneuver the

club ruff in the dummy, draw trumps and claim his contract. But unless he or for South was listening to the bidding and interpreting it correctly, he led heart, and South had no choice. He finessed the queen, and was down one when East produced the king.

All that remained was to complicate West on his lead, and try think of some retrospective way to reach the only unbeatable slam: six diamonds from the North side of the table.

NORTH (D)			
♠ A J 10 6 5			
♥ A Q J 3 2			
♦ A J 7			
♣ 8			
EAST			
♠ 8 4 2			
♥ K 10 9 8			
♦ 10 2			
♣ Q J 9 5			

SOUTH			
♠ K Q 7			
♥ K Q 10 6			
♦ 8 7 2			
♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2			

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid was:

North	East	South	West
1♠	Pass	2♠	Pass
3♠	Pass	4♠	Pass
5♠	Pass	6♦	Pass

West led the heart five.

E. German Athlete Says She Was Forced to Take Drugs

By Michael Getler

BONN, Dec. 28 (WP) — An Olympic-class East German athlete who defected to the West last year said she was forced to take performance-enhancing drugs by her coach in East Berlin.

The statement by 20-year-old Renate Neufeld — a sprinter who had been, until late last year, in training with the East German team being assembled for the 1980 Olympics — marks the first time that a major East German athlete has spoken

out on the alleged use of hormone drugs to bring home medals for her country.

East German athletes, especially the women, have achieved extraordinary successes in the last few Olympic Games, outperforming countries including the United States in the 1976 games — with larger populations. This has touched off continuing allegations in the West of widespread use of drugs by the East Germans; claims that are repeatedly denied by East German authorities.

Neufeld, in an interview with the West German sports news service published here today, said that her trainer for the TSC sports club in East Berlin first ordered her to begin taking hormone tablets when she was 18, as preparations began for the 1977 summer season. She said that she refused at first but later agreed under threat of various reprisals.

The sprinter — a short-distance specialist who had helped her club win the East German national junior 400-meter relay title in 1976 —

said that she was given two different tablets two or three times a day for two-week periods, a cycle which was repeated after ten-day breaks.

Painful Side Effects

Neufeld told the sports agency that she developed odd side effects, including a painful hardening of her leg muscles that sometimes caused difficulty in walking, occasional loss of her voice, a thin growth of hair on her upper lip and, like no other members of her

club, frequent missing of her menstrual cycle.

By May, 1977, she said, she refused to take any more pills because of the side effects and was not permitted to see a doctor outside the club. Instead, the club doctor ordered psychotherapy, she said.

Neufeld said that her troubles were increased when she refused to apply for membership in the ruling Socialist Unity Party of East Germany. She claims that the training money she received as a member of the Olympic squad was withdrawn and that her trainer had said that this was just a warning.

"If I did not basically change my attitude, neither outstanding sports performances nor a good education would be any help," she said she was told. "Instead I would soon be sweeping a factory floor or, at best, be standing behind a factory bench."

By the fall, Neufeld claimed, she had been taken to a police building for interrogation several times. After that, she decided to defect. She went to Bulgaria on a vacation, linked up with her Bulgarian boyfriend, who is now her husband, and shipped into West Germany from Bulgaria late last year.

Anabolic Steroids

She said that she brought out with her samples of the two types of tablets that she was given in the East and the sports agency said that these had been analyzed by Prof. Manfred Janke of the West German sports federation as anabolic steroids.

Neufeld said that she decided to speak out now because her father, an English teacher in East Berlin, had lost his job since her defection and a sister, a talented handball player, was expelled from her sports school and club for the same reason.

Neufeld lives near Munich with her husband and their two-month-old baby. Reached by telephone this morning, she said that she could confirm everything that appeared in the interview but declined to elaborate further. She said that her assertion applied only to what she knew about her own sports club and its members. She did not claim detailed knowledge of what goes on elsewhere in East German sports.

Aside from attracting certain interest in the sports world, Neufeld's statements also appear to have considerable propaganda value for West Germany and perhaps the United States.

The interview with Neufeld was conducted by Willi Knecht, a West German specialist on East German sports who also works for "Radio in the Allied Sector" (RIAS) — a jointly operated U.S.-West German government radio broadcasting operation based in West Berlin that broadcasts into the East.

The interview was printed on the front page of the anti-Communist West German newspaper Die Welt this morning and Neufeld also granted an interview to RIAS which was broadcast yesterday.

Paid for Interview

Asked in a telephone interview today if she was paid for the broadcast interview, Neufeld said yes but declined to discuss it further. Knecht said later that he had paid her and would get the money back from RIAS.

Knecht said that Neufeld and her husband were very poor when he first met them after their defection and that he offered some money as humanitarian gesture. It was not unusual, he said, for people to be paid when they appear on radio or television interviews.

In East Berlin, Reuters reported that a spokesman for Neufeld's former club denied her claims. "It is not the practice here that athletes are forced to take anything," the spokesman was quoted as saying. "She must have her own reasons for making such allegations."

Asked if hormone tablets were ever used by the club, the spokesman said only: "I would rather not make any comment on that."

In mid-1977, a female East German shot-putter, Ilona Slupianek, was disqualified in the European Cup track and field finals in Helsinki because she allegedly was on drugs.

In the 1976 summer Olympic Games in Montreal, East German athletes won an astounding 90 medals, including 40 gold medals. But many Western observers believe that the East German training and selection programs for sports — especially international sports that bring recognition to the East — would yield a bumper crop of medals on its own merits.



Arthur Ashe was in good form as he defeated Bruce Klee in three sets to advance to the 2d round of the Australian Open.

Clerc, No. 2 Seed, Defaults In Australian Open Tennis

MELBOURNE, Dec. 28 (AP) — The No. 2 seed, Jose-Luis Clerc, today forfeited his first-round match in the Australian Open tennis tournament because of a recurring knee injury.

Clerc, from Argentina, had won the tiebreaker to clinch the first set against Australian John Marks, but then stunned the large crowd by retiring on the advice of his doctor.

He damaged the ligaments in his right knee during a tournament in Buenos Aires four weeks ago. Clerc was in pain during the New South

Wales Open in Sydney last week and nursed the knee through only one practice session.

Clerc said: "It gave me a little trouble in practice and I consulted a doctor before the match. He told me to try it out and to stop at the first sign of pain. It was so bad that it became impossible to run."

"I'll just have to rest the knee now. I will go home and see a doctor in Buenos Aires. I won't play tennis for at least three weeks."

Despite the injury Clerc was displaying his best form as he fought back after an early service break to level at 5-5. He grabbed the tiebreaker with several topspin returns.

3 Seeded Players Eliminated

Clerc was the third seeded player to disappear from the tournament after the first round.

Yannick Noah of the Cameroon Islands succumbed in five tight sets to Australian Ross Case. Noah, the 10th seed, seemed headed for an easy victory when he raced through the first two sets but Case lost only seven games in the last three sets.

Besides Noah and Clerc, Australian Geoff Masters, the 14th seed, was defeated by countryman Paul Krong 7-5, 2-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Vietnamese Australians Tony Roche and Ken Rosewall passed easily to the second round. Roche, nursing a stomach muscle injury, topped Romanian Ion Tiriac, 6-3, 6-0, 6-3.

Rosewall, 44, worked Chris Stansbury of the United States around an outside court to win, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

An arm injury brought the downfall of Ray Ruffles, an Australian left-hander, who had an operation for tennis elbow in Washington three months ago, was eliminated by countryman Brad Drewett.

Arthur Ashe, an American, was close to his best form as he defeated Bruce Klee, also of the United States, 6-3, 6-3, 7-6.

Australian Bob Giltinan and Egyptian Ismail el-Shafiey duelled for three hours under the searing sun before Giltinan won 6-7, 6-4, 6-3, 6-7, 9-7. A dispute occurred in the final game, when a ball from an adjoining court forced a let to be played after Shafiey had smashed a winner to give him break point on the Australian's serve. Giltinan won the next two points to clinch the match.

Guidry Honored

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28 (UPI) — The Sporting News has named Ron Guidry, the star New York Yankee pitcher, its man of the year. Guidry had a 25-3 record and a 1.74 ERA.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
CINEMAS - THEATRES - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

JEAN-MARIE RIVIERE
PARADIS
LATIN

DINER SPECTACLE
28, rue du Cardinal-Lemoine PARIS 6
OUVERT LE DIMANCHE
(Relâche mardi)
Réservations 325.28.28
Hôtels et Agences

LOCATION OUVERTE
POUR LE RÉVEILLON

CALAVADOS BAL 95-98
JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS
Bar - Restaurant
Lunches, Dinners & Suppers
SEAFOOD SPECIALITIES
40 Ave. Pierre 1er-de-Sorbie
(Corner Hotel George V)
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT - All-Cond.
Reserve for New Year's Eve
DINNER "A LA CARTE" - DANCE

WORLD FAMOUS
MOULIN ROUGE
PLACE BLANCHE
WATUSSI
franchise 80

MINIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
128.
198.
BOOKER-DANCE AT 8.30 p.m.
THIS SHOW AT 10.00 p.m.
RESERVATIONS AVAILABLE FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE

LIDO
NORMANDIE 118 CHAMPS-ELYSEES
NOUVELLE SUPER-REVUE
Allez Lido

20 H. DINER, DANSTANT
1/2 chape, dinner suggestion
22 H 30 CHAMP REVUE
0 H 45 2^e SPECTACLE
Région, 500, 1.000 et 1.500
RESERVATIONS AVAILABLE FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE

210
140

20 H 30 CHAMP REVUE
0 H 45 2^e SPECTACLE
Région, 500, 1.000 et 1.500
RESERVATIONS AVAILABLE FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE

210
140

20 H 30 CHAMP REVUE
0 H 45 2^e SPECTACLE
Région, 500, 1.000 et 1.500
RESERVATIONS AVAILABLE FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE

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140

20 H 30 CHAMP REVUE
0 H 45 2^e SPECTACLE
Région, 500, 1.000 et 1.500
RESERVATIONS AVAILABLE FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE

210
140

College Basketball

It Seems Worth It to Break NCAA Rules

By Fred Rothenberg

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP) — When Edgar Jones was playing high school basketball but not really attending high school, a man saw academic transcripts and advised him to drop out of high school and go to college.

"The guy will be a pro but he'll never be a collegian," the man said. "There isn't a school in the world that can accept him."

Brown didn't sign Jones; the University of Nevada-Reno did, using a transcript from Barringer High School in Newark, N.J., that omitted all his failing grades. A year later, Nevada-Reno was on NCAA probation for signing a scholastically ineligible player.

Centenary College was on probation for six years because it accepted Robert Parish, who now plays pro basketball for the Golden State. Centenary converted one set of test scores to make Parish eligible, but the NCAA told the school that only another set of scores was valid.

Southwestern Louisiana lost its basketball program during 1973-75 for having what the NCAA said was a record of 118 violations, many of them involving gifts of money and clothing to recruits and players.

David Thompson was so good in high school that he put two schools on NCAA probation — Duke because an alumnus bought Thompson a sports coat and two pairs of pants, and North Carolina State because it gave Thompson an illegal tryout.

One recruiter said he lost a star player because a rival Eastern school stole him with a year's supply of beer for the player's father.

Just a Fling

It is not at all unusual for a high school senior to be wooed by a woman, sometimes a cheerleader, during recruiting time. One former player said he "fell in love" with a cheerleader who was provided for him during a visit to an Eastern school, and reneged on a verbal agreement to go elsewhere. But after enrolling, "she wouldn't even look at me." He eventually transferred to his first choice.

When Jeff Ruland was being recruited by Kentucky, stories circulated that an alumnus offered him a thoroughbred horse. The NCAA and Kentucky denied the story, saying that it was Elvis Peacock, a star football player, who was offered the horse when the Kentucky football program was recruiting him.

Kentucky's basketball program, however, was punished for other recruiting violations. The Wildcats won last year's NCAA championship despite the penalty of having their scholarships reduced. In 1951, Kentucky also won the national title but lost its basketball program the following year for giving cash gifts to its players — the first school ever to be punished by the NCAA.

Does cheating pay? It seems to. Jones, fighting in court an NCAA ruling of ineligibility, has not had to sit out any games. Nevada-Reno has been 46-34 over the last three years, while Jones has averaged 18 points and 10 rebounds as a freshman; 24 points and 13 rebounds as a sophomore; and 16 points and 10 rebounds as a junior.

Nico van Thyn, sports information director at Centenary, says six years of probation was worth it in the long run. Parish, twice the leading rebounder in the country although the NCAA did not recognize his statistics brought national acclaim to the tiny school in Louisiana.

And Bo Lamar and Larry Fogle put the Ragin' Cajuns of Southwestern Louisiana on the basketball map before the program was stopped.

As for Thompson, Duke cheated and lost; N.C. State cheated and won, earning the NCAA crown in 1974 with Thompson in the lineup. The cheating comes in many forms — falsifying records to make recruits academically eligible; providing him with wine, women and money to get him to enroll, and continuing to provide money, free apartments and cars just in case he's thinking of taking his game elsewhere.

Tates Locke was one of the cheaters. In 1975 he was caught providing money and plane fares for some of his players at Clemson in the fiercely competitive Atlantic Coast Conference. The probation period for Clemson expired this

Ask Carter if You'd Like To Know About Cheating

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP) — Reggie Carter knows all about cheating in recruiting for college basketball. Carter, a gifted backcourtman, was a highly recruited senior at Long Island's Lutheran High School three years ago. Hawaii, far from his native New York, won the recruiting battle.

Like several of his teammates and many other college players across the country, Carter accepted free plane rides to and from his new school, a car and money for an apartment — all in violation of NCAA regulations. But he was caught.

Carter pleaded guilty with an explanation. "I was recruited by Rick Pitino and I figured he knew when he said everything was legit," said Carter. "Then when I got there I found an entirely different situation."

One-Day Job

Carter said Pitino told him that the air fare from the islands and back would come from money he made working at a job in Hawaii. "But the job never came," said Carter, now playing at St. John's after sitting out a year as a transfer and 14 additional games as his NCAA punishment. "I worked one day taping a roof, but that was just a manufactured job."

Pitino, now head coach at Boston University, was a graduate assistant when he recruited Carter. "I had no idea Hawaii cheated," he said. "Otherwise I wouldn't have been there. I never promised Reggie Carter any more than room, books and tuition."

"I got him a job in New York tarring a roof, but he left because he said it was too hot. He called [head coach] Bruce O'Neill, and that's the last thing I heard about the job."

Carter said Pitino told him that his room in Hawaii would be in a dormitory. But Carter said there were no dormitory rooms available when he got there, so he had to live in an apartment. The NCAA Manual states that if an athlete lives in non-institutional housing, he cannot receive more than the school's official room and board allowance, which was \$250.

High-Rent Neighborhood

The apartment he found, Carter said, cost \$350 a month. Even though Carter had a roommate, he said the \$250 would not stretch to meet his food, clothing and entertainment costs. He said that was how the illegal payments started.

O'Neill, who said he quit the coaching job at Hawaii before he could be fired, said dorm space was limited because in-state students had priority. He admitted the payments to Carter and others.

"We weren't trying to be bandits," O'Neill said. "We just wanted the kids to be able to live, not get rich like they do at some schools. We tried to be as clean as possible, but Hawaii's a very expensive place to live."

Pitino said his recruiting job kept him away from Hawaii most of the year. He said he was furious when he found out, three months after school started, that Carter was off-campus. That is when Pitino said he investigated and found out about the illegalities at Hawaii.

Since Carter lived so far away from campus, he needed a car. He said he turned his season tickets, which he could sell at face value, over to O'Neill, and then he got his car.

The illegal payments were going on before Carter arrived but, he said, the players he talked to did not tell him the truth.

"The team had five players from the New York area, and if it was like this, I thought one of the guys would tell me," Carter said.

Kept in the Dark

Pitino, who was in his second year at Hawaii when Carter was a freshman there, said he was kept in the dark by O'Neill. "I was just out of college. This was my first coaching job, and nobody I talked to had heard anything bad about Bruce O'Neill. As soon as I found out about the illegal things, I told O'Neill I was leaving."

"I assumed everything was legit, but I must take the blame for not knowing enough myself. I must live with that. Before Reggie came to Hawaii, he was definitely not a cheater."

O'Neill, who has been placed on a lifetime ban by the NCAA for coaching again at Hawaii, said he never explained to Carter or the other players the possible ramifications of their illegal activities.

"I don't think any coach ever does," he said. "Let's face it, if you're in college, you must have enough common sense and intelligence to know the score. Thousands of players out there are getting illegally paid. It's the nature of the ballgame."

Now a salesman for a Hawaiian television station, O'Neill said he misses basketball and would like to one day get back into coaching. But he admits that Carter was the real victim. "He's suffered the most. I suppose we let him down in a way."

Carter said: "That was a year of my life. I was going so far away from home that I figured they'd tell me the facts. If you can't trust the coaches, who can you trust?"

Washington Wins Last 8-Oar Race

CAIRO, Dec. 28 (AP) — The University of Washington won the featured eight-oar race yesterday but Vancouver's crew stacked up enough points to win the overall trophy in the Nile River Rowing Regatta.

The Canadians, most of them students at the University of British Columbia, placed third in the main event behind the Washington Huskies and the Leander Rowing Club of England.

Seventy-four athletes from five foreign countries participated in the regatta, which began last Saturday with an eight-oar contest in Luxor, 500 miles upriver from Cairo.

The Huskies, fueled by an unusual diet of peanut butter and candy bars, dominated the show but were only entered in eight-oar and pairs events, giving them no chance at the overall trophy.

Washington's coach, Dick Erickson, said that he was "riddled pink" with the Huskies' performance, with the Huskies giving them a 1½-length victory in the eight-oar race in a time of 5 minutes, 35 seconds, and a tie for second with Egypt in the point totals.

In the featured race, Washington's coxswain, Mark Allison, 20, said that the Huskies got the lead after 20 strokes. "Leander was hanging tough all the way, but we

beat them."

Thanks From the Gang

The local boosters are also a major source of potential cheating. The economy of any college town rises and falls with its major sports teams. Winning teams bring in more fans, more money, and the local merchants show their gratitude in many ways.

"A lot of the alumni owned restaurants, where we ate for free," said Kevin Grevey of the Washington Huskies, who played college ball at Kentucky. "I found out I wasn't supposed to do that after my sophomore year. But it was heaven for my first two years."

One North Carolina booster rewarded star Mike O'Koren with a \$50 bill after a Tar Heel victory last season. O'Koren declined the money, and told his coach, Dean Smith, about it.

"I told my players what happened and warned them that the man could have been a gambler," Smith said.

With the pressure to win coming down on the coaches from so many places, the temptation to sign the star high school player by hook or by crook becomes particularly powerful.

"When I first was hired by North Carolina, the president told me the only ways I could lose my job would be if the school was put on NCAA probation or my players weren't citizens on the court," said Smith.

Most chief administrators, however, don't issue such strict guidelines and most schools don't have North Carolina's winning tradition.

"I've never been in the situation where I was under pressure to win right away, where my job depended on winning in one year," said Bill Foster of Duke, who previously built winning programs at Rutgers and Utah. "When your back gets up against the wall, you do things differently. I just think I got Duke gave me a five-year contract."

Bob Cousy, the former Boston Celtics star, was a successful coach at Boston College before he quit in 1969 because, he said, he did not want to cheat.

"The blue-chip athlete in football or basketball who has his hand out can pretty much get what he wants," said Cousy. "Even if you walk away from the handouts, mommy and daddy will be there."

Not Everybody Agrees

But the NCAA denies that cheating is so widespread. David Berst, the NCAA's enforcement director, said declarations by coaches that everybody else cheats was a part of the intense recruiting game — sour grapes.

"We hear the same noise from some coaches, but it's not published when we check the charges and they don't bear out," Berst said. "Cheating does occur, but I don't think it exceeds 15-20 percent of the Division I institutions."

Ned Wulk of Arizona State, president of the National Association of Basketball Coaches, agreed with Berst. "Cheating is not as prevalent as everybody makes it out to be," he said.

"I think 15 percent of the schools cheat," said Jim Harrick, assistant coach at UCLA and head of the coaches association's recruiting committee. "I think it's minimal. We did a survey."

(This is the second article in a series.)

NBA Leaders

Player	PTS	REB	AST	STL	BLK
George Gervin, S.A.	22	28	18	92	28
Walt Frazier, N.Y.	22	28	18	92	28
John Havlicek, B.S.	22	28	18	92	28
Bill Russell, B.S.	22	28	18	92	28
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Ford, K.C.	28	241	8.6
Hibson, L.A.	34	291	8.6
Worthy, Hou.	29	206	7.1

NHL Leaders

